

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zürich  
and Hong Kong

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,945

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887



Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, smiled Sunday as he left the Jerusalem office of Prime Minister Menachem Begin after talks on the evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut.

## Differences Narrow on PLO Pullout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization will start withdrawing from West Beirut by the end of the week, Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon said Monday.

Mr. Wazzan spoke after meeting with Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy, who had just returned from weekend talks in Israel. "I expect the implementation of the plan prepared by Mr. Habib at the end of this week at the latest," Mr. Wazzan said. He added that the Lebanese Cabinet would call on the United States, France and Italy to send troops as part of a multinational force to supervise the withdrawal.

Israeli Foreign Ministry officials said in Jerusalem that Israel's sole remaining demand was for the PLO to return a captured Israeli pilot and the bodies of nine missing Israeli soldiers.

Differences over a list of the PLO fighters who will leave the Lebanese capital seem to have faded as a result of Mr. Habib's weekend talks with Israeli officials.

The Israelis are saying now that they do not need to see the names of all those who are scheduled to leave. The number is estimated at 7,000 to 9,000. The demand was said to have alarmed the PLO, which feared that their members would be harassed by Israeli agents abroad.

Instead, it appears that the PLO will hand over a list of its fighters

### Guerrillas Surviving Beirut Raids

By John Kifer  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Hunkered down on his heels in the wasteland of broken buildings just a few dozen yards from Israeli positions near the Beirut airport, the Palestinian guerrilla officer was asked whether his men had had many casualties during last week's heavy bombing and shelling.

The company commander in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — he gave his name only as "Omar" — tossed his head back and made the short, sibilant sound in the roof of his mouth that is the Arab world's gesture of utter disdain.

"Not a single one," he said. "It is so difficult to hurt us."

What is becoming clear is that the stepped-up bombardments that began Aug. 1 and ended with a cease-fire after 11 uninterrupted hours of bombing Thursday had little effect on the Palestinian guerrillas in and around West Beirut.

While large sections of the city, particularly the Palestinian refugee camps such as Borge Barjani along the southern fringe, have been pounded into rubble, the guerrillas are emerging from basement shelters, holes and sandbagged positions almost unscathed.

"It is our tactics; we know how to protect ourselves," said the commander, a wiry, bearded man in an olive-drab T-shirt with a pistol stuffed in his belt, echoing remarks made by other Palestinian leaders in the past few days.

All around the shelter in a partly wrecked building, reached by climbing through a shell hole in the side, were acres of slabs of concrete and plaster, a smashed school still recognizable by the basketball hoop in the burned-out playground and bits and pieces of clothing and bedding.

It is typical of the hiding places all around the city where small bands of guerrillas have ridden out the bombing. Some of the half dozen in the

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arrive only after most of the guerrillas had left.

Officials in Jerusalem said that Israel agreed to the early arrival of between 300 and 400 French soldiers after assurances from Paris that French troops would withdraw if the guerrillas halted the evacuation.

But the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, told political supporters that Israel would keep open a military option if the PLO tried to renew activities anywhere in Lebanon.

Other Israeli officials expressed concern that the PLO would leave behind some guerrillas with false identity papers who would use hidden arms caches for sporadic terrorist operations.

The French soldiers would probably be stationed at PLO exit points to prevent their being used by the guerrillas as a buffer against Israel. Italian and U.S. troops were to join the French after most of the guerrillas had left Beirut, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official said.

Israel does not want UN observers to join the international force, but an official said that about a dozen UN observers who have been in Beirut since 1978 would be allowed to stay on. It was not clear where they would be stationed.

Lebanese press and radio reports speculated that Mr. Habib might travel to Damascus on Tuesday or Wednesday to discuss the withdrawal of Syrian deterrent

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## Signs of the '30s: Homeless Americans Take to the Road

By Margaret Engel  
Washington Post Service

ELICOTT CITY, Md. — The ground is hard and filled with sharp rocks at campsite 466 in Patuxent State Park, so the three boys in the Mutton family have raked huge piles of leaves under the family's two tents.

"I miss couches and chairs," confided Brian, 9, who has also done without his friends, baseball, swimming and other things that mean summer for a suburban boy. For the Mutton family, the two tents are home.

Determined to save enough money to buy their own house, the Muttons moved out of their \$450-a-month apartment in Laurel, Md., on July 1 and began a nomadic existence, living in state parks. Because state law prohibits campers from staying in a park for more than two weeks, they have already moved three times.

"It's really sad you have to do this to buy a house," said Donna Mutton, 30, as she scrubbed the family's clothes by hand and hauled the blankets muddied by the near-daily rain to the washhouse, 10 minutes distant. "Everyone knew it was going to be tough."

Fourteen miles away, William Pascoe, a laid-off pipefitter, and his wife, Fawn, 37, who is dying of leukemia, sit in the kitchen of an East Baltimore

row house that a former welfare recipient has turned into an emergency food pantry and shelter. She holds a yellow piece of paper informing them that they will be evicted from their house.

Maryland Social Services already gave the Pascoes emergency rent help, and they have borrowed all they can from relatives. The couple had to be restrained by friends from selling their modest furniture earlier in the afternoon in what would have been a futile attempt to pay off their \$390 in back rent and \$631 in unpaid utilities. Although they've struggled over the years, being without a home is something they've never had to face.

They are not alone. A new wave of homeless people is spreading throughout the country, from campgrounds in the South and West filled with vacationers, but permanent residents, to overcrowded public shelters and church basements in the nation's cities, to depots, abandoned houses, alleys, construction sites, parking garages and cars.

"From coast to coast," signs of the 1930s reverberate," said Robert M. Hayes, a former Wall Street lawyer who successfully sued the city of New York last winter to provide housing for the city's homeless. Mr. Hayes, now the attorney for the National Coalition for the Homeless, which estimates that at least two million people are without shelter in the United States, added: "The soup lines grow.

The flophouses fill to overflowing. The park benches become crowded at night, as well as day. The newest token of a failed American dream is a cardboard box."

The homeless are no longer only skid row bums. They include a growing number of women, former blue-collar workers and entire families who can no longer pay rents and mortgage payments because they have lost their jobs or, in some cases, government benefits.

### More Evictions

Soaring housing costs, an increase in evictions for failure to pay rent, endless waiting lists for public housing and a slowdown in new building of low-income housing worsen the problem. The number of wanderers has also been swelled by the mentally ill, following the large-scale release of some 126,000 patients from state institutions throughout the 1970s into an outside world little able to deal with them.

In Baltimore, Chief Constable Andrew Slye, whose 28 armed deputies carry tenants' belongings to the street corner, said, "It's a highly emotional situation up here. People are being put out for the first time." Landlords sought to evict 25,863 tenants in the first six months of this year, 3,264 more than in the same period last year.

The impact can be seen at Baltimore's 20-bed YWCA shelter, which has been full since the night it opened last fall. "We've turned away 297 women in the first nine months," lamented Jane Christie, its executive director. "We expected bag ladies, but we're finding a new type, a lot of women with college educations. We've had one Ph.D. The staff is finding former co-workers from other jobs here, and that really shakes them up."

A report on homelessness in the city of Richmond, Va., found a trend in "single men, women and whole families attempting to relocate to the city. They have fled dismal conditions elsewhere, coming from as far away as Washington and Oregon." It is a kind of desperation alarmingly reminiscent of the Depression, according to Valerie Marsh, a Richmond social worker who helped start Emergency Shelter Inc., in February to handle the influx.

Don Ryan, president of the camping division of Kampgrounds of America, in Billings, Mont., said the new "residential" camping began with retirees in travel trailers but now involves young families with smaller cars and tents. "People are at the campgrounds because they can't afford housing in town. It's happening in the West principally — Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming," Mr. Ryan said.

## Polish Leader Visits Brezhnev, Says U.S. Is Prolonging Crisis

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Poland's martial law leader made an unannounced visit to President Leonid I. Brezhnev in the Crimea on Monday and told him that a U.S.-backed "counterrevolutionary underground" is prolonging the crisis in Poland, Tass reported.

In Warsaw, police fired water cannon and tear gas Monday to disperse about 300 Poles carrying out a protest. The underground trade union had designated Monday as the start of "exceptionally visible" demonstrations against martial law.

The Polish leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, arrived Monday afternoon at Mr. Brezhnev's Crimean resort on the Black Sea for what Tass called a "short working visit." It was their first meeting in nearly six months and the second since Gen. Jaruzelski declared martial law Dec. 13, and it coincided with the second anniversary of the formation of a Gdansk strike committee that led to the creation of the Solidarity union.

The Tass report of the meeting made no direct mention of weekend clashes between Polish police and supporters of the suspended trade union. But Soviet sources said Gen. Jaruzelski clearly had Solidarity in mind in referring to the "underground."

"The process of the country's emergence from the crisis is being held back by the existence of a counterrevolutionary underground whose activities are inspired and supported from the outside, primarily by the United States," the general was quoted as saying.

At the Warsaw demonstration, police issued three warnings before a militia truck approached the protesters, who were singing hymns. Helicopters with riot shields who had stood by the demonstrators stepped aside to let the vehicle's water cannon fire on the crowd.

"Gestapo! Gestapo!" the crowd screamed as jets of water pummeled them near a floral cross at Warsaw's central Victory Square. The crowd included elderly men and women who fled as squads of

riot police used tear gas, witnesses said.

In Gdansk, squads of riot police barred access to the 130-foot monument to Polish workers who were slain by government forces during food riots in December, 1970. The memorial has become a

focus of dissent and protest in the Baltic port, where police fired tear gas and water cannon Friday to disperse about 10,000 demonstrators.

Lech Walesa, despite his detention, is still causing problems for Polish leaders, Page 2.

focus of dissent and protest in the Baltic port, where police fired tear gas and water cannon Friday to disperse about 10,000 demonstrators.

Solidarity leaders in hiding had urged Poles to demonstrate forcefully to commemorate the founding of their union, which was suspended when Gen. Jaruzelski decreed martial law.

There was no police interference Sunday as scores of Poles in the capital quietly demonstrated support for the union with a tribute to its chief, Lech Walesa, who is still under house arrest.

Gen. Jaruzelski's visit to Mr. Brezhnev appeared to be one of the regular conferences the Soviet president holds nearly every summer with East European leaders.

Tass emphasized Gen. Jaruzelski's role as head of government and leader of the Polish United Workers' Party, or Communist Party.

Gen. Jaruzelski, according to Tass, assured Mr. Brezhnev that Polish society, "displaying tranquility and a sense of patriotic responsibility, is overcoming existing difficulties through regularized work."

"At the same time," he said, "the hard consequences of the political and economic crisis are making themselves felt."

Poland's Debt Repayment  
FRANKFURT (AP) — Western bankers appeared optimistic Monday that they could reach an initial agreement on rescheduling Poland's \$2.5 billion 1982 commercial debt by the Sept. 10 deadline.

### INSIDE

More big U.S. banks cut their prime rates, some to as low as 14 percent. Share prices surged but faded late in the day. Page 7.

In Namibia, there was, by some accounts, to have been a cease-fire in place Sunday. This would have started the territory's long-discussed transformation to independence. But the deadline seems to have slipped. Page 5.

The Soviet Union, eight months after launching a series of offensives to isolate and destroy major pockets of the Afghan resistance, has apparently failed to permanently eliminate any of them. Moscow reportedly has paid dearly for its more aggressive tactics, sustaining higher casualties than at any time since its forces intervened in Afghanistan in 1979. Page 6.

As more Chinese are allowed to travel abroad, China's Communist regime is being forced to contend with a rash of prominent defections. Now the government has begun to stiffen restrictions on overseas study. Page 3.

## Reagan Aide Concedes Failure of '81 Tax Cut

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's supply-side tax cuts of last year have not really started to work, and the economic recovery did not come as soon or as strongly as hoped, according to the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d.

Reflecting what many of Mr. Reagan's advisers have been saying privately for months, Mr. Baker acknowledged disappointment Sunday that last year's supply-side tax cuts had not stimulated the economy.

The recessionary economy and the tax cuts themselves have caused ballooning federal deficits, forcing Mr. Reagan to push hard now for a \$98.3-billion tax increase, which was approved early Sunday morning by a House-Senate conference and now faces a tough fight in both houses of Congress.

"I think he does acknowledge that the recovery did not come as soon as we had hoped, nor as strongly as we had hoped. I think the president is candid and forthright in saying that. We'd hoped, quite frankly, that we'd be seeing a little bit more of a recovery about this time," Mr. Baker said.

His sentiments were echoed in a blunt assessment by Sen. Robert J. Dole, the Kansas Republican who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "We have had a disappointment," Sen. Dole said. "The economy has not recovered. It's been disappointing to the president and felt very deeply by those who are out of work and continue to be out of work."

### Critical of Kemp

Sen. Dole, chief architect of the tax increase that Mr. Reagan is trying to steer through Congress, said the increase does not represent a turnaround from the philosophy of last year's tax cutting. "We're not trying to make a U-turn; we're just trying to avoid going over the cliff," he said.

He was critical of Rep. Jack Kemp, Republican of New York, a chief architect of last year's supply-side tax cuts who is leading the opposition to this year's tax increase. "Maybe we went too far last year with some of Mr. Kemp's ideas," Sen. Dole said. "I never really understood all that supply-side

business," adding that he supported Rep. Kemp last year in some of the things he did not believe in.

Sen. Dole warned of dire consequences for the Republicans should Mr. Reagan lose the tax increase. "In my view, if the president loses, then he has real problems in the party and in the country and in November of this year trying to help Republicans," he said.

Mr. Baker warned that economic recovery and declining interest rates would be jeopardized unless Congress agreed to "responsible surgery" on federal deficits. This has been Mr. Reagan's leading argument for the tax bill — that it is necessary to win spending cuts from Congress — and he was expected to take that tack in a nationally televised address Monday night.

Asked whether the runaway deficits are the result of the tax cuts, Mr. Reagan engineered through Congress last year, Mr. Baker conceded a relationship. He dodged questions about whether Mr. Reagan would trim his military buildup or instead cut Social Security and other such programs.

The president was more explicit in an interview published Monday in The Washington Times. "We have an obligation that I accepted during the campaign of one area where there would be increased spending. And that was to rectify the damage that has been done to our national security and national defense," Mr. Reagan said. "And, many times in the campaign, I was asked by people in question and answer sessions... if I found that I came down to a choice of balancing the budget or doing what needed to be done for national defense, which side would I come down on? And I said every time, 'On the side of national defense.'"

Many economists say that the reason the supply-side tax cuts have not performed as promised is that the Federal Reserve's tight money policy threw the nation into recession last year, and overwhelmed any stimulative effect the cuts might have had. That tight money policy, however, has had Mr. Reagan's blessing.

Of the battle over the tax-increase plan, Sen. Dole said, "To me, this is a test of leadership. This is a test of whether or not the president is going to determine economic policy, or a group of Republicans or Democrats who may have a different view."



President Reagan led 35 Republican members of Congress on a walk Sunday at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md.

The meeting with the legislators was part of the president's effort to assure passage of a \$98.3-billion tax increase proposal.

## U.S. Encouraged by a New Momentum in Central America

But Washington Has Warned of Major Response if MiGs Are Shipped to Nicaragua

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — While the international spotlight may have strayed from Central America, the struggle in that region has broadened. The Reagan administration, however, is breathing easier in the belief that recent tests have been surmounted and the United States and its regional allies are no longer losing.

"Nobody is saying any more that the Salvadoran government is going to fall. Nobody is saying that Honduras is going to fall. The notion that the Nicaraguan revolution is going to sweep others in its path is gone," according to a senior U.S. State Department official.

It is the general Washington view that the past few months have seen a halt to erosion in the U.S. position and to guerrilla momentum. Nobody, however, contends that the change has gone far enough to put the Cubans, their Nicaraguan allies and other insurgent forces out of business.

Washington officials continue to forecast that Soviet MiG fighters will arrive in Nicaragua, probably from Cuba. Crates that Pentagon analysts believe contain MiG-17s reportedly were sighted recently at a Cuban port, and 70 Nicaraguan pilots and ground

personnel are still being trained in Bulgaria and Cuba.

The long-expected arrival of MiGs in Nicaragua would be considered a major escalation and unquestionably would bring a major response from the United States. Nicaragua reportedly has been put on notice of this.

Options known to have been under study by the United States and its allies include:

• U.S. military action to destroy the MiGs.

• A blockade or quarantine of Cuba or Nicaragua.

• Tightened U.S. economic restrictions on those two countries.

• Temporarily stationing U.S. airmen and military planes in Honduras and Colombia.

• A stepped-up supply of U.S. combat aircraft.

• A political assault on the MiGs in the Organization of American States and other international organizations.

Even without importation of Soviet military planes, the conflict in Central America seems to have broadened geographically in recent months. Supporters as well as opponents of U.S. policy see the tightening links between various national battles as a tendency toward regional conflict.

"It has been regionalized by [Fidel] Castro and Nicaragua with the support of the Soviet Union," said a Pentagon policy-maker. "It would be folly on our part not to think of the defense in regional terms."

Evidence of the regional link, according to U.S. State and Defense department officials, includes Costa Rica's expulsion late last month of three Nicaraguan diplomats on charges of participating in the bombing of an airline office in San José.

Additional evidence, according to a U.S. official in Washington, arose from the seizure on July 8 of a guerrilla hideout in a suburb of the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa. Reportedly the hideout yielded clandestine radio equipment, Chinese and Israeli weapons, bombs of the type used in an attack on a Honduran power station, electrical workers' uniforms and documents.

A U.S. official acknowledged that the United States is helping Honduras interrupt the supplies from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran and Guatemalan insurgents.

This evidently is a reason for the continuing covert CIA operations in the Honduran-Nicaraguan border area, recent joint U.S.-Honduran military operations there and stepped-up U.S. military assistance, including a decision to augment the Honduran Air Force with six A-37 light attack planes.

The two-week U.S.-Honduran military operation involved U.S. pilots, mechanics, air traffic controllers and two U.S. C-130 aircraft helping to transport a Honduran battalion to a new base just north of Nicaragua.

A policy of continuing military pressure against Nicaragua is reliably reported to be part of U.S. strategy, although the Reagan administration does not publicly acknowledge it.

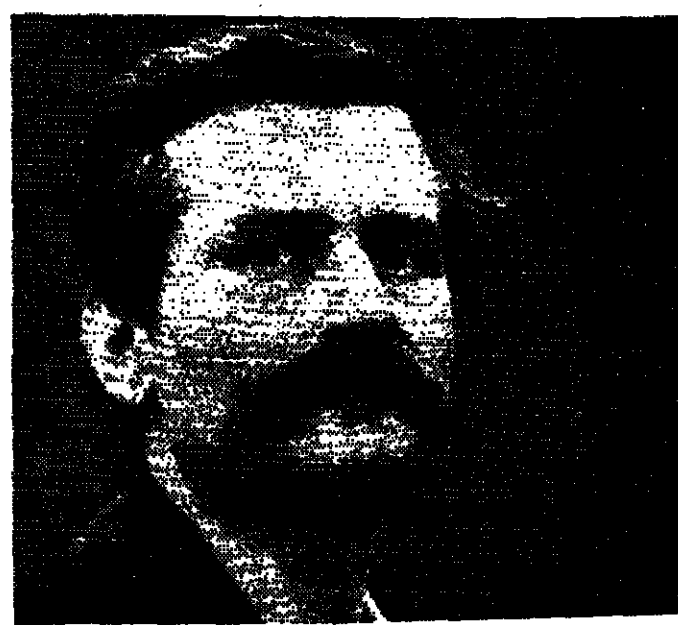
Nicaragua, in a diplomatic note delivered to the State Department early this month, protested that the U.S.-Honduran maneuvers "represent a clear and open provocation which appears to be aimed at causing an unnecessary war between Honduras and Nicaragua, with unforeseeable consequences."

Meanwhile, a major Honduran military sweep this summer along the Honduras-El Salvador border brought a protest in June from the umbrella organization of Salvadoran guerrillas.

A Pentagon official said the Honduran troops went into a no-man's-land that is in dispute between Honduras and El Salvador. The operation was coordinated by the Honduran and Salvadoran armies to interdict

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)





Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, is a symbol for Poland.

## Walesa, Detained but Not Forgotten, Still Makes Waves

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — His name is sung in illicit words to the national anthem. His photograph is displayed on monuments, altars and walls from Gdansk to Krakow. "Free Lech" is scrawled on factory walls and chanted at rallies, and letters addressed simply to "Lech Walesa, Poland" reach his wife.

It was two years ago last Saturday that Mr. Walesa, an unemployed electrical fitter, was hoisted over the fence of the strike-bound Lenin shipyards in Gdansk and into modern Polish history.

Almost immediately, his walrus mustache, twinkling eyes, raspy voice and worker's syntax became virtually synonymous with Solidarity and the unprecedented national movement it touched off.

He donned an ill-fitting suit to visit Pope John Paul II. He visited France, Switzerland and Japan. He gave innumerable interviews to foreign journalists and mesmerized mass rallies in Poland.

Toward the end, the "Polish experiment" had gained a momentum of its own that seriously und-

ermined Mr. Walesa's control of Solidarity, and he spent increasing time in the months before the imposition of martial law last December crisscrossing the country in his white Polski-Flat sedan in ever more rancorous and difficult attempts to keep union militants in check.

But those memories have faded in the eight months since Mr. Walesa last appeared in public, and his absence seems only to have enhanced his legend and emotional authority.

The future of Solidarity is uncertain today. Underground leaders have called for a campaign of protests culminating in nationwide marches on Aug. 31, the date Mr. Walesa signed the Gdansk agreements with the government. These made independent trade unions legal for the first time in a Communist state and transformed the illegal strike committee he led into a national union.

Strong police tactics have shown that the authorities intend to deal forcefully with any mass demonstrations, and the government has rejected any notion of reviving Solidarity in the free-wheeling, politically potent form it had before.

But while Solidarity as an organization struggles for survival, its name lives on as a powerful symbol of resistance to the martial-law authorities. And Mr. Walesa, the only figure of nationwide stature to emerge from 18 months of Solidarity activism, has been raised in the public consciousness into that uniquely Polish pantheon — along with the Polish pope and Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński — of national heroes whose names become rallying cries of nationalism and defiance.

Attempts by the government to discredit Mr. Walesa have been in vain. In a recent newspaper interview, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, regarded as one of the more liberal advisers to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the military leader, said that Mr. Walesa was "not a man of steady views" and that his vision of Solidarity was changing.

But Mr. Walesa's refusal to negotiate with the government, reportedly unless his senior advisers are allowed to join him, has posed a serious problem for the government. His continued detention only serves to enhance his national stature and to prolong the criticisms from the West, but his release

would mean losing a force of unpredictable impact on society.

So Mr. Walesa lives on at Adamowa, a luxurious and isolated hunting compound near the Soviet border built by Edward Gierok, the former Polish leader. Mr. Walesa's wife, Danuta, who recently returned with her seven children from a visit there, said his worst problem is boredom.

Mrs. Walesa said her husband lives in a room in one of the lodges with a guard permanently posted nearby. She said he talks to his guards, but, apparently out of fear that they may fall under his sway, the Interior Ministry rotates them weekly.

Mrs. Walesa met reporters in the six-room apartment in a drab district of Gdansk into which the government moved the family after Mr. Walesa became head of Solidarity. She said she can visit her husband as often as she likes but cannot communicate with him because of the distance. The major problem is the distance to Adamowa, she added.

That may soon change. Reports are circulating that the authorities are planning to move Mr. Walesa to a lodge near Olaszyn, only 80 miles (130 kilometers) southeast of Gdansk.

## Arab-Americans Show New Political Activism

By Lee May

WASHINGTON — Omar Lattouf, an Atlanta surgeon, used to be too busy to take part in street protests. The Jordanian-born Palestinian said that since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, however, "I have found myself going on six demonstrations. It is quite a change."

Dr. Lattouf, 29, who has lived in Atlanta 11 years, is one of many Arab-Americans who have been stirred to unaccustomed political activism by the war in Lebanon. Marches in the streets are only part of their response to events thousands of miles away.

It is a paradox of war: As Israeli troops have battered Beirut, they also have helped millions of Americans of Arab descent to develop a new sense of political unity. That unity, in turn, has fostered new efforts to increase their visibility in the news media and to fight old stereotypes that have plagued Arab-Americans.

The signs are widespread. Demonstrations, media campaigns, petitions, letters to politicians and establishment of coalitions with other kinds of activist groups all herald what David Sudd calls "the turning point" in the lives of Arab-Americans.

### Civil Rights Groups

Mr. Sudd, executive director of the National Association of Arab-Americans, said, "Never before have Arab-Americans been galvanized as they have by this single event."

In Cincinnati, Victor Asfour, a salesman and board member of the Arab-American association, said that recently he was "encouraged" when officials of civil rights groups joined an Arab-American protest against Israel.

The support comes "not so much for the good of Arabs, but for the American people," Mr. Asfour, a Jerusalem native, contended. He said Americans would gain enemies worldwide if the United

States continues to favor Israel in the Lebanon conflict.

Marian Spencer, president of the Cincinnati branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, one of the groups Mr. Asfour mentioned, said that it was logical for the NAACP to ally itself with Arab-Americans out of a common concern about ethnic prejudice.

"We have supported a homeland for Israel, and it is only right that we support a homeland for the Palestinians," she said. Estimates on the number of Arab-Americans range as high as 7 million, but it is generally agreed that there are at least 2.5 million. About 60 percent are Lebanese, according to the Arab-American association, which says Syrians, Yemenis and Palestinians, in that order, represent the next three largest groups.

Those familiar with Arab-American customs say many have traditionally chosen to be assimilated into American society and not to draw attention to their heritage.

But that tendency is beginning to change, and ending the war will not turn back the clock, Arab-Americans say. "It's forever," said Ronald W. Cathell, communications director for the association. "The Arab-American community has really stepped out of the closet, politically, and said, 'I can't remain silent anymore.'"

Mr. Cathell said his group has collected about 25,000 names in a National Petition to Save Lebanon campaign. The petitions are to be presented to President Reagan, with whom Arab-Americans are seeking to meet to air their concerns.

### Compared With Jews

The new Arab-American boldness has raised inevitable comparisons with American Jews, according to one of their spokesmen.

Mary Zumot, who was born in Jordan and now teaches political science at Mercer University in Atlanta, said when she calls newspapers and television stations to urge them to cover Arab causes, she is often told by editors — not in a hostile way — that Arabs "are beginning to be like Jews" in their attempts to get media coverage.

Lois DeBakey, professor of scientific communication at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, is widely known for her writings on media and language. Miss DeBakey, sister of the heart surgeon Michael DeBakey and the daughter of Lebanese parents, said a strong public campaign by Arabs could show non-Arabs that they are "not all greedy, oil-rich sultans lying down on couches and eating grapes while servants are at their beck and call."

At the American Jewish Committee, Hyman Bookbinder, the committee's Washington representative, said, "There is a heightened pro-Arab consciousness that may make our job a little tougher."

At the same time, Mr. Bookbinder struck a conciliatory note: "I welcome this greater political sophistication because sooner or later the war will stop, and there will be a need for all of us to urge the rebuilding of that part of the world."



Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, right, met Sunday in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, center, to discuss the evacuation of PLO guerrillas from Beirut. Also present, from left, were Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

## Guerrillas Surviving Beirut Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

shelter had fought at Damour; others, near the airport or in the mountains.

Where the guerrillas have lost men, it has been mainly in fixed, exposed positions such as the anti-aircraft guns that fire futility bursts below and behind the Israeli jets.

But a little way off, on the eastern edge of Borge Barajni, is a multistory apartment building under which more than 100 persons are believed to be buried. Rescue workers have had to abandon efforts to dig them out because of snipers.

Doctors at the hospitals and first aid centers say the overwhelming majority of the victims are civilians. At least 500 persons are reported to have been killed or wounded in Thursday's raids alone, and the number could be far greater because of the collapsed buildings.

The guerrillas, however, are on their home ground and are using it to good advantage. Israeli officers, who confidently said they would "slice through" the main Corniche Mazraa road to isolate the guerrillas, appear to have had second thoughts about coming into West Beirut.

### Rocket-Propelled Grenade

In the past week there have been a series of nasty little skirmishes near the Museum Crossing of the Green Line that splits Beirut into Christian rightist and Moslem leftist sectors and at the port. Israeli forces, using tanks, have been trying to push their positions forward but have been stopped. They admit to more than a score of casualties.

The major guerrilla weapon is the rocket-propelled grenade, a simple, easily pointed shoulder launcher that fires an explosive

charge capable of knocking out a tank. The guerrilla carrying a dozen or so rockets in a pack or apron can fire and run to another position.

One tactic has been to let the tanks advance, then suddenly knock out the last one of the group, blocking escape, and to fire the grenades, moving around in the wrecked and empty buildings, at the others.

At another position held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, close enough to the airport to see the wings of the planes, the guerrillas appeared relaxed and in clean uniforms. The sound of an Israeli bulldozer strengthening the opposing position could be heard.

"We have not lost anyone, but I myself have destroyed two tanks with the rockets," the group's leader said. "When they are bombing, we go under."

## Differences Narrow on Withdrawal of PLO

(Continued from Page 1)

units from Beirut. Lebanese officials say that Syria has agreed to withdraw its troops after the Palestinians leave.

An Israeli official said that the PLO departure route had not been made final, but that it appeared the guerrillas would leave by sea. Egypt, one of the nine countries that agreed to accept the guerrillas, reiterated to the United States its refusal to accept any of the Palestinian fighters unless the Reagan administration made a commitment to bring about an overall Middle East settlement that included self-determination for the Palestinians. The other nations that will take the PLO fighters are: Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, North Yemen, Southern Yemen and Sudan.

Despite the optimism and behind-the-scenes preparations, Israeli planes flew several reconnaissance missions Monday over Beirut. There also were reports of scattered sniper fire and Israeli-PLO clashes in eastern Lebanon.

Fresh fruits and vegetables appeared Sunday in West Beirut

for the first time in weeks, but they were selling for two to four times their pre-invasion cost. Vendors were evasive when asked how they got past the Israeli blockade.

Although the Israeli Army has relaxed a three-week-old blockade on water and food supplies to West Beirut's half-million civilian residents, a ban remained in force on electricity and fuel supplies for a fourth week.

A poll published Monday, meanwhile, indicated that more than two thirds of the Israeli public did not believe that the war in

Lebanon had eliminated the problem of Palestinian guerrillas.

In a survey of 1,194 Israelis, 20 percent said they believed the guerrilla problem was solved by the war, 76 percent said it was not.

Israel's inflation accelerated last month, in part because of the war in Lebanon, according to data made public Sunday by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Tel Aviv. The rate of inflation in the first seven months of 1982 was 130 percent in annual terms, compared to 100 percent in the same period of 1981.

## U.S. Perceives Favorable Tilt To Wars in Central America

(Continued from Page 1)

main guerrilla supply routes and attack previously untouched guerrilla base areas.

A Salvadoran rebel leader, Eduardo Solorzano, was quoted as saying in early July that the joint Honduran-Salvadoran operations might require the Salvadoran guerrillas to act in Honduran territory. The statement came at about the time of stepped-up terrorism and guerrilla activity in Honduras.

As U.S. officials see it, the insurgent movement in El Salvador is no longer growing, after the failure of the guerrillas to interfere with March elections. Moreover, there are signs of internal disputes among guerrilla groups.

In Guatemala, the northernmost country in the region, the battle has not abated despite the March coup that brought Gen. José Efraim Rios Montt to power, backed by a group of young officers. U.S. sources said insurgent strength there seems to be growing, to about 3,500 combatants.

Because of congressional opposition stemming from human rights abuses, the United States has not supplied assistance to Guatemala for several years, but the Reagan administration is seeking to resume the aid as well as

U.S. support for loans to Guatemala from international development banks.

Stephen W. Bosworth, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told a House banking subcommittee that the record of the past four months, while not perfect, demonstrates that the new government has a commitment to positive change and new opportunity in Guatemala.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has allocated \$11 million for Guatemala in Mr. Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative and approved \$250,000 to restart the U.S. military training program. An administration official said a modest beginning on new military aid or military sales to Guatemala, including access to spare parts, is under consideration.

Finally, there is the question of U.S. military assistance to Costa Rica, which officially does not have an army and in the past has rejected offers of military aid. On a visit to Washington in June, President Luis Alberto Monge asked for security-related aid in response to growing internal strife and border trouble with Nicaragua.

"They'll get it," said a State Department official, adding that it will be very small.

## Reagan, Like Carter, Has Learned Difficulties of Dealing With Begin

By Edward Walsh

JERUSALEM — President Reagan has been learning the hard way this summer what Jimmy Carter could and perhaps did tell him — that Menachem Begin can be a difficult man to deal with.

Mr. Carter never developed for Mr. Begin the kind of intense, visceral dislike that he had for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. But the Israeli prime minister, with his stubborn independence, his tendency to lecture all his listeners on the history of the Jews, and his incessant nagging over detail, thoroughly exasperated the 39th president.

By the end of his term, Mr. Carter made no secret of his almost unbounded admiration for the late Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, who shared with him and Mr. Begin the 13-day ordeal that produced the Camp David peace accords.

Now it is Mr. Reagan's turn to deal with Mr. Begin, and within the last two weeks the experience has produced two angry outbursts from the White House over Israeli military actions in Beirut.

### Verge of Success

The first occurred Aug. 4, when Israeli ground forces pushed into West Beirut just hours after Mr. Reagan had sternly warned the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, of the importance of maintaining the cease-fire during the delicate negotiations by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, to arrange a peaceful withdrawal of the Palestinian guerrillas from the city.

The second was Thursday, when, with Mr. Habib apparently on the verge of success, Israel launched a furious, 11-hour bombardment of Beirut.

In both cases and throughout the siege of Beirut, Ariel Sharon has been depicted as the heavy, a role for which the scowling, potbellied defense minister appears well-cast. Thus, senior Israeli officials made it known last week, Mr. Begin responded to Mr. Reagan's first angry message by telling Mr. Sharon these were to be no more advances on the ground without prior government approval.

As a result of Thursday's bombing and the second angry message from Washington, Mr. Begin joined other members of the Cabinet in severely criticizing Mr. Sharon and taking from him the sole authority to order air strikes on the Lebanese capital.

This suggests that Mr. Begin has on occasion found it convenient to recede behind the considerable shadow cast by his defense minister.

### Begin Does Nothing

The bombing of Beirut began at 6 a.m. Thursday and was widely known in Israel shortly thereafter from early-morning news reports. Eight hours later, Mr. Begin met with his Cabinet and was later described as upset and angry at Mr. Sharon's decision to order the air strikes. But in the intervening time, the prime minister apparently did nothing to call off the bombardment.

He had the power to issue a direct order to his defense minister, or at the very least to convene an early-morning emergency Cabinet meeting to hear an explanation of the bombing from Mr. Sharon.

Mr. Begin did neither. While the bombs fell on Beirut, he spent much of the morning in parliament, delivering a speech in the course of a debate on the war. Later, he met with a group of American Christians, telling them "we are nearing an agreement" for a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

The news reports of the new Israeli assault prompted several Cabinet ministers opposed to Mr. Sharon's tactics to call for an emergency meeting. But the Jerusalem Post later reported, and senior Israeli officials confirmed, that when the Cabinet finally did meet at 2 p.m. it was at the instigation of Mr. Sharon and the chief of staff, Rafael Eitan, who were seeking authorization for another move on the ground by the Israeli Army.

By then, however, Mr. Reagan's threats to call off Mr. Habib's mission unless the bombing stopped had been delivered to Mr. Begin. As a result, Mr. Sharon and Gen. Eitan were turned down and the defense minister was stripped of the freedom that he had been

granted to order air strikes on his own.

A veteran observer of these matters said Mr. Begin's government took the warning of Aug. 4 far more seriously than the angry blast from the White House on Thursday.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

day. The reason, according to this analysis, was that in early August Mr. Habib's negotiations had still produced few results.

But by Thursday, administration officials knew that Mr. Habib was close to achieving the agreement on a peaceful withdrawal of the Palestinian Liberation Organization forces. In the Israeli view, the Reagan administration simply had too much at stake in Mr. Habib's mission to halt it just as it was nearing success.

The episode, according to this official, also demonstrated a new

limits of putting pressure on Menachem Begin. The prime minister finally responded: "Mr. Reagan's message said even unaided us, he will do something against us, looking something like a dove compared to Mr. Sharon."

But while Mr. Begin will act when confronted with an angry president, this analyst warned, any action that goes beyond threats and angry words is bound to produce an unpredictable but counterproductive Israeli response.

"You have to handle him in a very peculiar manner, knowing that if you do something concrete against him, he will do something against you," the official said. "This is the Begin who was not afraid to fight the British during World War II. The president calls and Begin says, 'Oh, I see you are upset,' and calls off the air raids. But the moment you hit him, he hits back."

## Begin Rejects Demand That Sharon Be Fired

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Menachem Begin publicly rejected Monday an opposition demand that he fire Defense Minister Ariel Sharon for ordering last week's devastating bombing raids on West Beirut without explicit Cabinet approval.

"I will not do so," Mr. Begin said in a cable to an opposition lawmaker that was made public by his office. "Ariel Sharon is a good minister of defense. I have confidence in him."

Mr. Begin's cable was sent to Mordechai Wisniewski of the two-man independent faction known as Shinui (Change). In his cable Mr. Begin said that he could not fire the minister even if he wanted to, because the only way to remove a minister is to bring down the entire Cabinet and reconstitute it.

But Mr. Wisniewski contended that the prime minister has the right to dismiss individual ministers under a law enacted last year. "I am calling on Begin to ex-

ercise that right in relation to Sharon because he does not command the confidence of his fellow ministers and he is not believed by the people," Mr. Wisniewski said.

Mr. Sharon was criticized by Mr. Begin and almost all his other fellow ministers at a Cabinet meeting last Thursday for having ordered two days of bombing that halted diplomatic meetings in Beirut. On Sunday, Mr. Begin said at another Cabinet meeting that the Sharon matter was closed and that the Cabinet should unite.

Mr. Begin has repeatedly compared the Palestinian Liberation Organization with the Nazis, and the references were condemned Monday as "vulgar" by two Israeli historians, Shmuel Ettinger and Israel Gutman, during a speech at a monument to Jews killed in the Holocaust.

The speeches came at the end of a weeklong hunger strike by a Holocaust survivor protesting the Israeli invasion.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Iran Executes 70 in Plot, Exile Says

LONDON — About 70 Iranian military officers have been executed in connection with a plot allegedly masterminded by former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who is now on trial before a military tribunal, Iranian sources said Monday.

Quoting a senior army officer involved in the plot who managed to escape to Paris, the sources said the officers were shot by firing squads over the past two weeks.

Iranian journalists covering Mr. Ghotbzadeh's trial said he was led into court blindfolded Monday. He has to conduct his own defense since under Iran's Islamic laws defendants are not allowed counsel.

### 51st Dominican President Sworn In

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Salvador Jorge Blanco was sworn in Monday as the 51st president of the Dominican Republic and assumed the task of dealing with a severe economic crisis.

Mr. Jorge Blanco, 56, whose predecessor, Antonio Guzmán, committed suicide a month before his term ended, was inaugurated to serve for four years. He took the oath of office at the National Assembly from Jacobo Majluta, who had acted as interim president since Mr. Guzmán's death July 3.

Mr. Jorge Blanco was elected May 13. A moderate Social Democrat, he warned the nation's 5.6 million people Sunday that he is inheriting "the most dramatic and difficult conditions that any leader has faced in the history of this nation." The republic, which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti, has an unemployment rate of 30 percent.

### Couple Told They Can Leave Romania

VIENNA — After a 36-day hunger strike in their Bucharest apartment, Ruxandra Ratescu and her husband have been permitted to emigrate from Romania to Israel, but they are afraid of a final snag, Mrs. Ratescu said Monday.

In a telephone interview, Mrs. Ratescu, a 34-year-old translator, said that "we got a call today from the passport office advising us that we have received permission to leave."

But in a later telephone call, she said she was somewhat worried after her husband, Sergiu, a 36-year-old architect, returned from the passport office in the afternoon. "My husband brought new forms we have to fill in and will be back in the passport office tomorrow," she said. "That means it might take another two weeks until we get actual emigration papers."

### Gandhi Prevails in Confidence Vote

NEW DELHI — The ruling lower house of Parliament rejected an opposition motion of no confidence Monday following Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government following a stormy, eight-hour debate. The motion was defeated, 327-110, after Mrs. Gandhi defended her administration against charges of corruption, economic failure and collapse of public order. Mrs. Gandhi's political opponents — leftists and rightists — accused the 64-year-old leader of building a "personality cult," attempting to undermine the freedom of the press and judiciary, helping big business by liberalizing industrial policy and failing to check growing caste and communal violence.

Opposition speakers also described the recent agreement between Mrs. Gandhi and President Reagan over nuclear fuel as a sellout. Under the accord, France would replace the United States as the supplier of uranium fuel for India's U.S.-built Tarapur atomic power station. In exchange, India would maintain international safeguards at the plant.

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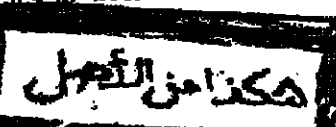
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## Gun Used in Slayings At Jewish Restaurant Is Found in Paris Park

PARIS — A Polish-made Wz-63 machine pistol used in the attack at a Jewish restaurant here last week has been found in the Bois de Boulogne, a park at the western edge of Paris, police said Monday.

The pistol and two empty magazines were discovered Friday by a gardener, police said. The discovery was the first solid clue in the hunt for two men, believed to have

come from the Middle East, who killed six persons Aug. 9 in their attack at the restaurant, in the Jewish neighborhood on the Rue des Rosiers.

Authorities also announced the arrest of a woman who they said was associated with the guerrilla group Direct Action. The group has claimed responsibility for several bombings and shooting attacks against Jewish interests in Paris.

[The leader of the Israeli Labor Party, Shimon Peres, arrived Monday in Paris for talks with President Francois Mitterrand aimed at reducing tension between the two countries over the Rue des Rosiers shooting, United Press International reported.]

[Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Peres have known each other for years through the Socialist International. Mr. Peres was invited to France after the Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin, openly criticized France over the shooting.]

Police believe that Direct Action, a small extreme leftist organization, has links abroad. They are investigating the possibility that it may have provided a logistical base for the restaurant attack and other incidents.

Police said they had charged Hellette Besse, 33, known as the press spokeswoman for Direct Action, with possessing false administrative documents that were found during a search of her apartment.

Direct Action has, over the last three weeks, claimed responsibility for five bomb attacks on Jewish-owned premises.

The wave of attacks has put pressure on the French government to respond, and Mr. Mitterrand was expected to announce anti-terrorist measures Tuesday.

The machine pistol found in the Paris park was of the same type as those used in the attempted murder of the Israeli ambassador to London in June and in an attack on a Vienna synagogue a year ago.

Police believe that these two attacks were carried out by the hard-line Palestinian faction led by Abu Nidal, an enemy of Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

French government ministers said last week they believed that the Abu Nidal group attacked the restaurant as part of a plan to torpedo a peaceful solution in Lebanon and undermine French mediation efforts in the area.

### Arrest in Vienna

VIENNA (AP) — A fourth man has been arrested in connection with recent small-scale anti-Semitic attacks against shops in Vienna and Salzburg and a bank branch here, police reported Monday.



Malcolm McArthur, under a blanket, is led away from a Dublin court after being charged with two murders. He gave as his address the home of Attorney General Patrick Connolly.

## Ireland Summons Official After Arrest at His House

DUBLIN — Ireland's attorney general was ordered Monday to return home from a vacation in the United States after the arrest at his home of a man later charged with two murders.

The Irish government summoned Patrick Connolly for talks with Premier Charles J. Haughey. Mr. Connolly went to the United States Saturday, hours after Malcolm Edward Daniel McArthur, 36, was arrested and charged with the murder of a nurse on July 26 and a farmer the previous day.

A crowd booted and pelted a police car outside a Dublin court after Mr. McArthur, who

told the magistrate he did not wish to say anything, was remanded in custody until Thursday. He gave Mr. Connolly's home in the Dublin district of Dalkey as his address.

The attorney general, who attends Cabinet meetings but is not a member of Parliament, is a long-standing friend of the premier.

In 1970, Mr. Connolly acted as junior counsel for Mr. Haughey when he was acquitted with three other men on charges of smuggling arms to the Irish Republican Army. Mr. Haughey was finance minister at the time.

The charges against Mr. McArthur come at an awkward



Patrick Connolly

time for Mr. Haughey's minority government, which has a shaky margin in Parliament as it tries to grapple with Ireland's economic problems.

## Increase in Defections By Prominent Persons Is Troubling Peking

By Michael Weiskopf  
Washington Post Service

PEKING — As more Chinese are allowed to travel abroad, the Communist regime in Peking is being forced to contend with a rash of prominent defections most recently dramatized by that of Hu Na, the tennis star who is seeking political asylum in the United States.

Although the government seemed willing at first to ignore the defections as an unavoidable by-product of its new open-door policy, it has begun to stiffen restrictions on overseas study and, at least in the case of Miss Hu, protest sharply to the receiving country.

In contrast to the well-publicized defections from the Soviet Union, China has avoided this embarrassment in the past partly because of years of self-imposed isolation and careful screening of foreign-bound citizens. Chinese envoys still are required to travel without their families.

While hundreds of thousands of Chinese peasants have slipped across the border to Hong Kong over the years, relatively few notable Chinese artists, athletes or scientists have defected to the West during Communist rule.

This seems to be changing, however, as Peking forges deeper ties with Western nations. Every year, thousands of students are sent abroad. Sports teams, dance troupes, science delegations and other groups now leave China weekly to participate in exchanges.

Not everyone is coming home. Miss Hu's defection last month during a tennis tournament in California underscored the trend, but by no means inaugurated it. In the past year, two Chinese ballet dancers, a musician and physicist refused to return from visits to the United States. Two diplomats defected to West European countries.

Like other Chinese defectors, Miss Hu, one of China's top female tennis players, apparently fled to escape the political controls of a highly regimented society.

Miss Hu, 19, reportedly told Taiwan tennis players whom she met in California that she had been criticized in China for being too Westernized after returning home from earlier tours abroad. She is said to have complained that she had to undergo self-criticism sessions.

Although China has had no hunger strikes, a few Chinese have tried drastic measures to exit the country. Last April, a man in his 20s scaled the high wall around the U.S. Embassy in Peking to discuss a visa problem. After two hours, he surrendered to police.

Five hijackers seized a domestic Chinese airliner last month and ordered the pilot to take them to Taiwan. They eventually were overpowered by crew and passengers.

Until recently, the Chinese government appears to have overlooked the scattered defections and treated the frustrated attempts as isolated incidents. Officials seemed to view them as minor irritants compared to the benefits of acquiring capital and technology from the West.

"The United States can have a few million of our citizens any time it wants them," joked a Chinese journalist several months ago when asked if Peking was uneasy over the long lines forming at the U.S. Embassy visa office.

The Hu episode, however, evoked a strong protest. About two weeks after she disappeared from the hotel where the Chinese women's team had been staying, the Chinese Foreign Ministry demanded that Washington return her. Otherwise, the ministry warned, cultural relations would suffer.

The protest coincides with an ongoing campaign to eradicate Western culture as an influence on Chinese youth. The party, which admits to a loss of public confidence, is believed to fear that Miss Hu's defection would be seen as an embarrassing rejection of Socialist values.

Her defection also gives ammunition to conservative political forces who oppose the open-door policy as a source of evil winds in China. The leadership of Deng Xiaoping has tried to appease these hard-liners on foreign-policy issues to gain their backing for domestic reforms, according to foreign analysts.

Chinese Media Are Silent

As is usual in these matters, the government-controlled media have not reported on Miss Hu's request for political asylum, which is still pending in the United States.

Although Peking's crackdown on things foreign has not reduced the number of official delegations going abroad, it has resulted in new restrictions on study abroad.

An unpublished regulation that became effective in April bans foreign study for the children of Communist leaders, according to Chinese sources. A second regulation requires privately sponsored students — those supported abroad by financial assistance from overseas relatives — to spend at least one year working in China after graduating from Chinese schools before they go to colleges in the West.

## British Army Kills Animals Injured by Falklands Mines

United Press International

LONDON — British Army snipers, hovering low over minefields in helicopters, are killing animals injured by the Argentine anti-personnel mines on the Falkland Islands, reports said Monday.

Thousands of sheep have been

killed by the mines, but cows and horses usually live for a period of time, dragging themselves around on shattered limbs. Their owners, unable to cross the mine-strewn fields, can do nothing.

Reporters in the Falklands say the snipers, working in pairs and flying only 10 feet from the ground, are acting as "aerial cowboys" to drive animals away from minefields. But the seriously injured have to be killed.

"We are doing this to be humanitarian," said Maj. Brian Thompson, the task force veterinarian. "Without us, the animals would face a long and painful death." He said Argentine soldiers tore up

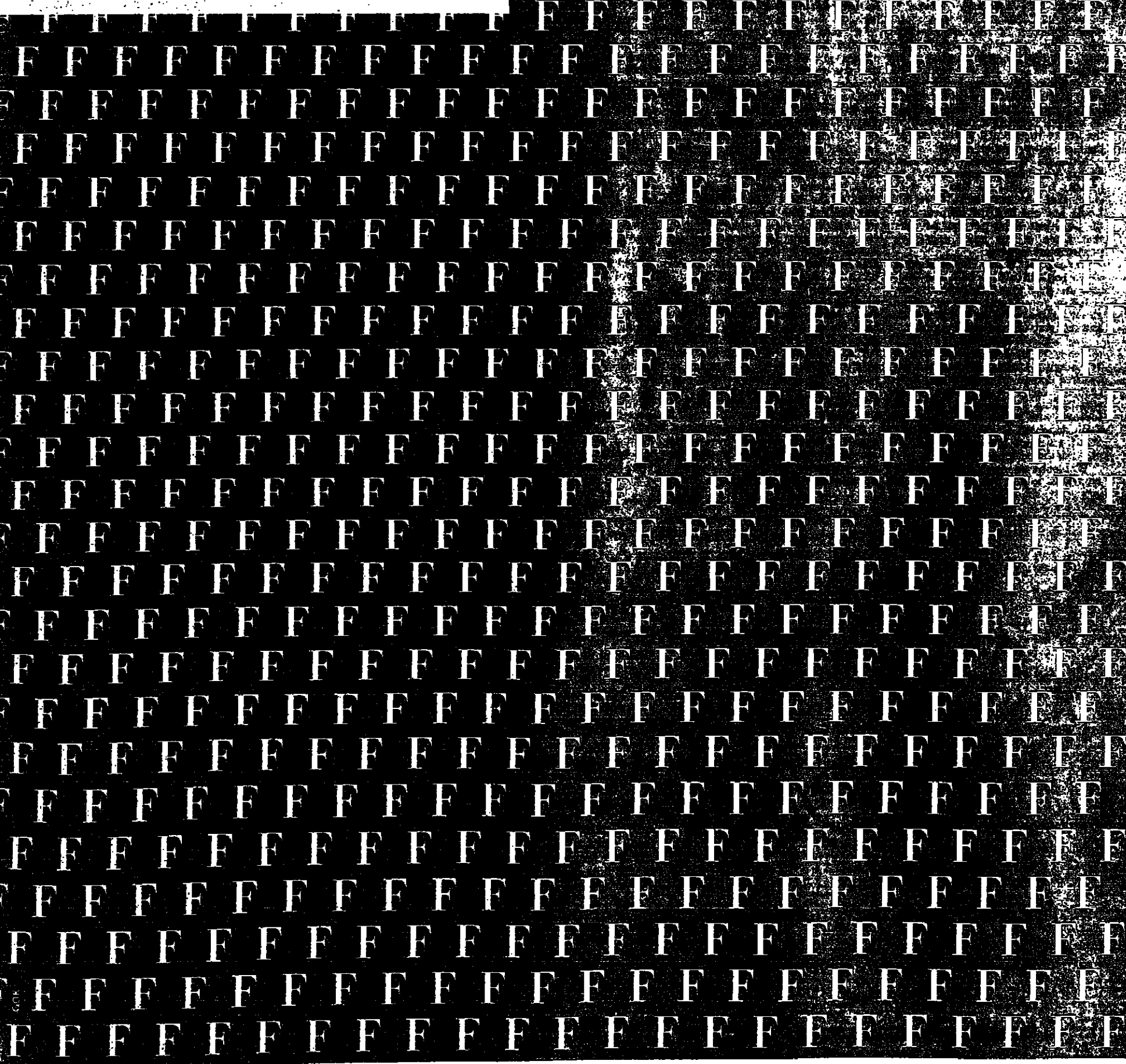
fencing to use for firewood so the animals are able to wander all over the minefields.

The injured animals are separated from the main herds and killed by a single shot from a high-velocity sniper rifle.

Java Volcano Erupts Again

JAKARTA — The Galunggung volcano in West Java, about 300 kilometers (180 miles) southeast of here, erupted again Monday morning, officials reported. It was the Galunggung's 22d major eruption since April 4, they said. About 100,000 people have been evacuated from the area.

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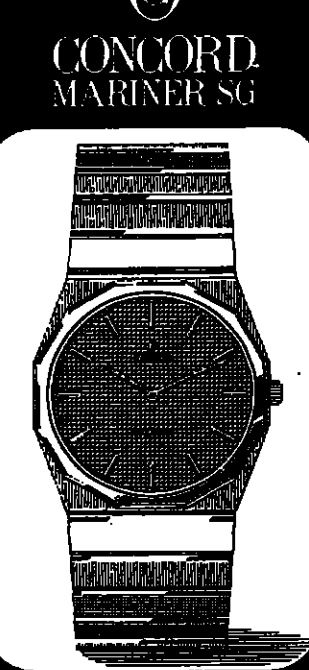
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# Herald Tribune

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## Reagan and the Israelis

From THE WASHINGTON POST

It is a fair question whether President Reagan should have bitten his tongue, as he did over the last two months in contained public expression of his feelings about the loss of civilian life in the Lebanon war. His suggestion on Friday that he was discreetly deferring to "the sensitivity of the negotiations" sounded pretty lame. Probably more often he was deferring to an expectation that the invasion might produce certain specific and desirable political results, shared in varying measures with Israel: quiet on the Israeli-Lebanese border, a new political deal in Lebanon, the breaking of the PLO's organized military and terror operations, a demonstration of Soviet regional irrelevance and a push to the long-stalled talks on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank.

Mr. Reagan would have done better to keep his political objectives front and center throughout the invasion period, if only to give a clearer focus to the debate over Israel's tactics in pursuing them.

Mr. Reagan seriously erred in being so sparing and "diplomatic" in his public comments. He overrode the requirements of his political purposes. As a result, Israeli hawks found it easier to argue either that the U.S. administration agreed with their battering-ram policies or that no great price would be exacted if Israel continued them.

Unquestionably, Arabs and others distort and exaggerate when they hold the United States responsible for all Israeli deeds of which they disapprove. But there is a measure of truth there all the same. The United States is not entirely without responsibility for Israeli deeds, especially in the Beirut context of day-after-day assaults. It would be inexcusable if President Reagan and other Ameri-

cans were not to ponder hard whether the toll might have been reduced by more forceful expressions of dismay.

It is argued that repetition would have dulled the point of protest. But that is only true if you believe that the Israelis would have ignored the protests and, more important, that Mr. Reagan would have idly stood by while the Begin government did so.

We do not believe it for a minute. Look at the Israeli response to the "outrage" Mr. Reagan finally voiced personally to Mr. Begin on Thursday, as Washington became aware that on that very day — as the details of the PLO withdrawal from Beirut were being tucked into place — Israel was conducting the most deadly attack of the war.

There are and will be various Israeli versions of this sequence, which involves possibly the most strenuous tasks of civilian control of the military in Israel's history.

For Americans, the point remains that President Reagan's personal intervention was followed by a quick cease-fire and by an Israeli Cabinet decision to install new procedures for keeping the armed forces in a properly subordinate position.

In Israeli politics, opprobrium attaches to being seen to bend, on anything, to American pressure. Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who was in the White House last week after President Reagan telephoned the prime minister on Thursday. But that is not something that ought to slow down an American president who sees Israel, or for that matter any other friendly country, doing something that is believed contrary to American interests and values alike. In those conditions, pressure should be brought to bear, and no one should have any doubt about it.

## Caribbean Countdown

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

There are sound reasons why the U.S. Congress should approve the Caribbean Basin Initiative, and they are not quite so obvious as one might think.

Nearly half of America's imports and exports pass through Caribbean waters, including three-fourths of our oil. The region itself has become a \$7 billion market, and legal immigration to the United States has increased dramatically — one of five Barbadians and one of six Jamaicans are now living here. And when there are political upheavals and economic slumps in the Caribbean, illegal immigration jumps just as dramatically.

The Senate was evidently listening when Secretary of State Shultz ticked off these practical points. It has voted the \$355 million in direct aid requested by the administration. It also seems ready to support the plan's more imaginative components: duty-free entry for most products from the basin and tax credits of up to 10 percent for American investments there. But the funds could be lost in a budget fight with Congress, and the other concessions may not even come up for a final vote.

Opponents hope to scupper the Caribbean initiative in the House, where the Ways and Means Committee is taking its sweet time.

The administration has already gone pretty far to placate domestic interests.

Textiles and apparel have been excluded from duty-free treatment, sugar growers are being paid off with import quotas and a promise of price supports, and there would be relief for any industry hard hit by Caribbean imports.

To some industries, like leather goods, that does not seem enough. Their lobbyists can exploit a potent misgiving, expressed by Sen. Pat Leahy: "I feel awfully nervous about going back to Vermont and saying I voted for a half-billion dollars in foreign aid and not knowing what it is I voted for."

If the president is sincere about his Caribbean initiative, it is his job to explain to Vermont voters why Sen. Leahy, a Democrat, was wrong to oppose the initiative. Reagan also has to weigh the risks of losing \$355 million in direct aid if he should decide to veto the \$14 billion supplemental money bill now before House-Senate conferees.

Defending foreign aid and promoting development are not tasks that come easily to the Reagan team. But if it galvanizes support in the House, it may yet be able to claim one clear foreign affairs achievement on the administration's largely empty slate.

## 'Calm, Pleasant Death'

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

The idea, once, was to make death horrible. That tested the imagination. The condemned were burned at the stake, or torn apart by teams of horses, or smeared with honey so that they might be slowly eaten up by insects. The ancient Romans would send a man into a cloth sack with a monkey, a poisonous snake, a fighting cock and a wild dog and toss the sack into the sea.

Now the idea is to make death easy. That tests technology. The guillotine, the electric chair and the gas chamber were attempts to improve upon the unreliable, inelegant hangman's noose.

The latest technical advance, recently endorsed by New Jersey's Governor Kean as he signed the death penalty back into law, is the lethal injection.

The condemned person is strapped to a hospital bed, according to an interview with a developer of the method in Stephen Gottinger's "Sentenced to Die."

An intravenous tube is inserted deep into an arm or leg. Once a neutral fluid is flowing well, the executioner administers a huge dose of anesthetic, a muscle relaxant, and then a drug to stop the heart.

"That's it — the man's dead," exclaims a doctor who has promoted lethal injection, now authorized for use in four states. "If ever I've seen a calm, pleasant death it's an anesthetic death." Mr. Kean describes it as "the most humane form" of administering the death penalty.

Over the centuries, as societies became more rational, they rejected as barbarous the tortures and executions conducted as spectacles to express the outrage of the king.

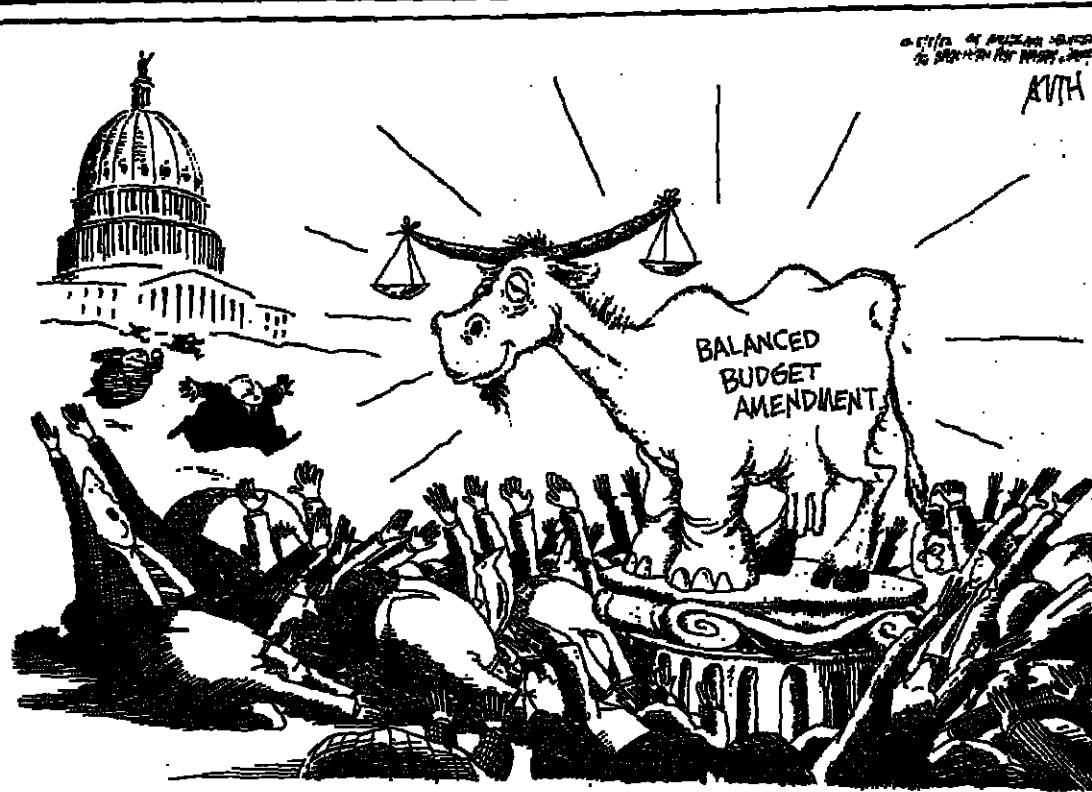
Incarceration became the main practice. Only execution remained, used less and less frequently and then abandoned for all practical purposes in America in the late 1960s.

In recent years, though, states like New Jersey have restored death penalty laws, and five executions have occurred in the past few years. Yet the penalty remains for the most part abandoned — four of those executions, including last week's in Virginia, were more like suicide; the victims had called a halt to legal appeals and requested death.

However, bloodthirsty popular demands may become, public officials charged with carrying out capital punishment continue to feel squeamish about restoring it to modern society. That is why so civilized a man as Gov. Kean reaches to lethal injection; it seems to civilize execution.

He is kidding himself. Making death less dramatic and less painful does not make it more rational. The death penalty still offers no demonstrable deterrent effect, nor does it protect the public any more than life imprisonment without parole. It is not even economical, given the expensive legal procedures required before an execution may take place.

Call the new technique "humane" if you like. The sentence of death is still an expression of vengeance, and it is still barbaric.



## A Budget-Balancer's Games Book

By Bowman Cutter

The author, a senior official in the Office of Management and Budget in the Carter administration, is now a partner in a Washington accounting firm. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

WASHINGTON — All of us know that governments and legislative bodies are capable of idleness and cynicism. This month, a majority of the Senate proved by passing the balanced-budget constitutional amendment that it was capable of both at once.

Let us dispense with one issue immediately. Being for or against the balanced-budget amendment has absolutely nothing to do with being for or against balanced budgets. President Reagan amply proves this point. No one is more assertive for the amendment, and no president has ever proposed larger deficits.

The president's Office of Management and Budget projects a deficit of more than \$100 billion for next year, and deficits above \$75 billion for the foreseeable future. And everyone in the administration knows that the budget office is fudging by at least \$25 billion. On the evidence, Reagan likes deficits.

Let us also gloss over all normal objections to this amendment: that it debases the Constitution; that it is pure election-year symbolism; that it is crazy as long-term economic policy and makes government look even more foolish.

Let us focus instead on what will really happen. First, you must understand that this exercise in government is not real. Those who voted for this amendment were generally those who voted down the line last year for the largest tax cut in history and for the largest defense increases in history, and who fervently support entitlement programs at every opportunity. If you cut everything left in the budget, even if you voted to fire 800,000 civil servants, you would still not be able to balance Reagan's 1983 budget.

So what will happen? How do we get out of this box? I think we will see a proliferation of fakery and gimmicks that will boggle the mind, because this amendment would put government budgets and finance in far worse shape than they already are. Some possibilities:

- The Old Economic Assumption Game: If you let me estimate economic growth high enough, and unemployment and interest rates low enough, I can balance any budget. Reagan is already a world-class player of this game. Both his 1982 and 1983 budgets were based on, to be kind, optimistic estimates. If we estimate economic growth two or three percentage points higher — and who is to know? — we can always diminish the deficit forecast by around \$75 billion.
- The Reduced-Spending Assumption Game: Briefly, Congress provides spending authority to the government by appropriation — a legal process — but the actual spending that will occur is an estimate, a projection. These are difficult estimates to make. Clearly, under the pressure of a balanced-budget amendment, all the incentive will be to squeeze that estimate down several billion. Note: The estimate, not actual spending, will be squeezed.
- The Fake Cost-Saving Game: You can play this several ways: (a) estimating unspecified reductions in "waste," (b) estimating large sales of government property, (c) estimating a high volume of offshore-oil-rights leasing, (d) estimating extensive "management improvements," (e) estimating poor weather (which keeps farm harvests down, making prices go up and reducing government payments). All these estimates in our government accounting system are subtracted from spending estimates, and therefore make the deficit look smaller. In case they seem familiar, all are devices used extensively in the 1983 budget.
- The Off-Budget Game: Last year, everyone wanted to spend \$3 billion to buy oil for the strategic petroleum reserve. Problem: There was no room in the budget resolution. Solution: They spent the \$3 billion, but moved it off budget. They just decided not to count it. Once this amendment is in effect, I expect to see whole departments migrate off budget.

You are now going to say that no one would do all this. But you tell me. Suppose it's October, 1986, and the choice is cutting Medicare or cutting out one (or all) of these games. What do you think will happen? I know that it is fashionable today to despise government, but this goes too far. Government — which is, after all, composed of fallible human beings — can be wrong, foolish, cynical and disingenuous. Anyone can cite examples. But this is no reason to give government a device to guarantee that it will always be right.

## Weidenbaum's White House Woes

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Perhaps no one steps into a tougher job at a tougher time than Martin Feldstein, who this month will take over as chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers after the resignation of Murray Weidenbaum. The nation is in deep recession, and economic policy-making is in chaos.

The three-member council is probably at its lowest ebb since 1953, when Congress stalled on renewing its budget, creating a brief hiatus in the life of the council at the start of the Eisenhower administration.

Although Weidenbaum says that he has had "ample opportunity" to present his advice to Reagan, it is clear that the economist from St. Louis has not had the influence on the president or his political advisers that some of his more aggressive predecessors enjoyed.

In fact, the White House decided to go forward with a mid-year forecast this year that Weidenbaum conceded on July 23 was more optimistic about prospects for economic growth and recovery than he could endorse.

And while Weidenbaum's decision to return to his academic pursuits at Washington University preceded the internal debate on the mid-year forecast, the fact that the White House was willing to adopt an economic forecast with which the CEA chairman disagreed is the best evidence that the council had dipped to a low point in the pecking order.

Weidenbaum can be direct when he wants to be. For example, he is among the administration's most forthright anti-protectionist spokesmen.

In one critical episode where Weidenbaum left no doubt about his advice, it was costly. He confirms that for about a week last summer, President Reagan stopped talking to him, after he told the president that the federal deficit would increase and that the country faced a serious recession. This happened at the end of July, just after the huge tax cut had passed. It apparently was not what the President wanted to hear.

In hindsight, it should have been clear at the start that Weidenbaum was heading into trouble because he was neither a supply-side extremist nor a monetarist ideologue. His presumed qualifications for the council chairmanship stemmed from his expertise in the field of deregulation.

Moreover, he came late to the program-shaping process. Reagan had already made a commitment to the huge tax cut and to a monetarist approach at the Federal Reserve Board. As a moderate, Weidenbaum was able to negotiate an adjustment in some of the wilder predictions proposed by supply-side extremists. "He lended off the crazies," acknowledges a leading Republican.

But it was a damage-limitation exercise. Weidenbaum eventually reaped the worst of both worlds: He was suspected by the "true believers" among Reaganites of being a closet Keynesian. On the other hand, those old-line Republicans who worry most about huge deficits, and thus believe in a stricter fiscal orthodoxy, did not perceive him to be of much help.

Weidenbaum likes to recall his own commitment to reduced government spending. But last year, it may be remembered, Weidenbaum did not at first forcefully contradict the startling contention of his colleague, William Niskanen, that huge budget deficits do not matter. It took a prod from the White House to get both men off an embarrassing limb.

To be sure, Weidenbaum had to grapple with what any economist working for Reagan — including his successor — would face. This particular president, even more than most, does not have a high regard for the economic profession. For a long time in Reagan's career, most economists were Keynesians, and that has helped formulate in his mind a distrust of all economists.

Feldstein lacks experience in the Washington political trenches. He would probably concede that he is not the best forecaster in the world, and forecasting is an important part of the CEA's job. Feldstein — an authentic supply-sider (that is to say, not a "crazy") — is held by most of his peers to be not only a broader economist than Weidenbaum, but more forthright.

But what success he will have in dealing with the California mafia in the White House will ultimately depend on how he and Reagan hit it off.

## From Nasser to Mubarak: Egypt's Difficult Journey

By Milton Viorst

CAIRO — Pick up a phone and it does not work. Switch on the television to learn of a futile trip by an Egyptian diplomat in search of peace. Drive through the swarming streets — a million more bodies every year to feed, to house, to school.

In Egypt, nothing seems to be going as it should. Not in politics: The momentum for peace is stalled, if not in retreat. Not in everyday life: Building projects half-finished when I first came here a decade ago still stand unfinished, and the traffic jams and pollution are worse.

An evening's stroll in Cairo is an assault on the senses and a risk to life: Potholes in the sidewalks, drivers who dismiss red lights and roar at you in the crosswalks, the relentless din of horns, horns, horns.

The people, notwithstanding, are cheerful. Even in steaming August, they nod politely as they brush against me in the midday rush. They do their best to help me find my way, though they may not understand a word I say. They know, I am sure, that I am staying in an air-conditioned hotel, while they go home to airless, overcrowded apartments, where the water or electricity may be cut off half the time. I would guess there is no limit to their tolerance, but I cannot be sure.

Sadist promised them they would have peace by now and, with it, prosperity. He said the Camp David treaty was only the opening step to end war between Israel and the Arabs, and out of the new atmosphere prosperity would inevitably emerge. Mubarak, true to Sadat, has kept Egypt out of war with Israel, but no one here would say Egypt has peace, much less prosperity.

I asked a hundred people I met during my visit whether they were sorry about the peace.

Except for a few, they said they were not. Sadat was right to try to put an end to war, they said. They were sorry only that he had failed.

The feeling I detected toward the Israelis was not anger. It seemed to lie in another domain, more like exasperation and bewilderment. What do the Israelis want? They asked me, as if I had an answer.

The Egyptians seemed to say that they had extended to the Israelis the traditional courtesies of their culture, the gestures of warm welcome, and were repaid with the back of the hand. They are affronted, and they believe they deserve better.

I sat around a table one day in a seedy old cafe in Alexandria with a group of white-haired Egyptian intellectuals — writers, professors, a senior journalist, a retired judge. Like most who have the means, they flee in summer from Cairo to the sea.

They graciously allowed me to place my question on the agenda: Why did the Egyptian people, the masses who exploded with grief on the death of Nasser, seem to mourn Sadat so little?

I said that I failed to understand the esteem in which Nasser continued to be held in Egypt, even by many intellectuals. Was he not the man, I asked, who led Egypt to the monumental military defeat of 1967, turned the country into a satellite of the Soviet Union, put thousands into prisons and concentration camps, created a bureaucracy that stagnated the economy?

I had no need to add that Nasser, until his death in 1970, also stood firmly in the public mind against all compromise with Israel, or that Sadat, on becoming president, set out rather conspicuously to undo much of the damage Nasser left behind.

My intellectual friends agreed that my inquiry was an important one. They approached the answer cautiously at first, though I believe with candor. They agreed that Nasser was a master of Egypt's symbols, and that a people is influenced as much by symbols as by reality.

Whatever Nasser's faults, they said, he is remembered as the man who freed Egypt from a decadent monarchy, who drove the English out of the country, who exalted Egypt's destiny as leader of the Arab world, who restored a sense of pride and power and grandeur to the Egyptian people. They also said he was admired as a man of personal austerity, strength and integrity.

Sadat, in contrast, was a man whose manipulation of symbols left Egyptians in confusion.

He made much of his humble, peasant origins, wore simple, old-fashioned uniforms and living in unadorned luxury. He proclaimed a deep dedication to Islam but communicated a non-Islamic worldliness. He talked of liberty but suppressed dis-

sent. Many Egyptians, even in applauding his move away from Nasser's personal rule, were uncomfortable with the indirectness — hypocrisy, many called it — of his personal style.

Sadat's policies were even harder for most Egyptians to grasp. He gave Israel a beating on the battlefield, while calling for Egypt's abandonment of its deeply engrained hostility to a Jewish state. He re-established Arab sovereignty over the Sinai, while surrendering Egypt's leadership of the Arabs. He expelled the Soviets to regain Egypt's freedom of action in the Middle East, then turned and embraced the Americans.

The popular response to Sadat's economic program was unimpressive, my friends said. It was considered a catastrophe. In liberalizing the economy, Sadat unleashed a raging inflation, especially in food. For the poor, a deteriorating diet was the chief legacy of Sadat's rule.

But Sadat was unable to master Egypt's intractable social problems — exploding population, deteriorating infrastructure, suffocating bureaucracy — and Western investors did not come.

What came instead was rampant consumerism by a new class of privileged Egyptians. Nasser was remembered for suppressing privilege. Sadat is remembered for restoring it.

I said to my friends I was surprised that no mention had been made of Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in 1977 and

## Sadat's manipulation of symbols left Egyptians in confusion.

the ensuing Camp David treaty. They replied that Sadat's peace program was not at all at the root of his fall from public favor.

But they said it was probably a factor in his assassination last October. Sadat, in his search for allies, to reverse Nasser's drift toward the Communists, made the mistake of unleashing Egypt's Moslem fundamentalists. No doubt they helped him in suppressing Communism, my friends noted, but once unleashed, they could not be contained.

The fundamentalists demanded that ties be cut to the "infidel" West, which was precisely the opposite of what Sadat proposed to do. They called for an Islamic state, on the Khomeini model, which was foreign to Sadat's notion of Islam. They were outraged by the peace with Israel.

As Western-oriented intellectuals, the men with whom I sat in the cafe acknowledged that the Egypt they envisaged is democratic and secular. They admitted that Sadat lost them, too, by encouraging the Moslem extremists. The mistake cost him his life, but, more important, they added with some dismay, it may in the long run determine the shape and course of Egyptian society.

Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, shares the apprehension of my Alexandria friends over looming fundamentalism. But he held the Israelis more directly to blame than they did for the events that led to Sadat's death.

I think that key incident was the Israeli bombing of the reactor in Baghdad last summer, a few days after Sadat visited Begin in Israel. Butros Ghali said, "Sadat came out of this looking as if he had been used, and it encouraged the fundamentalists to think they had popular support in a move against him."

In these days of fading dreams, when Egyptians do not know quite where to turn for a vision of what is in store, Hossni Mubarak, successor to Sadat, has been a source of reassurance. He is not a crowd-pleaser like Nasser or a manipulator like Sadat. He is practical, self-effacing and apparently sincere.

He has promised to keep Egypt's Camp David commitments, and he has done so conscientiously. He has also been realistic enough to promise little else.

But Mubarak possesses no political base of his own, and though he has made much of stamping out the corruption of the last regime, he has had to rely heavily on many of the very people who tarnished the public image of Sadat. Many Egyptians to whom I spoke are wondering whether these qualities are now enough.

The author is a Washington writer who has reported from the Middle East. He is currently working on a book about the Arab-Israeli crisis. This article was contributed to The Washington Post.

## AUG. 17: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1907: Bombing of Casablanca

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "It may be true, as official communications affirm, that signs of improvement are beginning to show themselves in the Moroccan situation, but they are certainly not yet visible. It would be difficult to imagine a more critical state of affairs than the one existing at Casablanca. Even the most optimistic of the communiques cannot disguise the fact that the Arabs have been exasperated, rather than cowed, by the terrible bombardment; that they continue to harass the French forces; that the latter are numerically inadequate to do more than remain on the defensive. Such a situation cannot be prolonged indefinitely."

### 1932: A New Lindbergh

NEW YORK — The shadow that darkened the household of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh last March after their 20-month-old son was kidnapped and later found murdered, was partly lifted when a boy was born to Mrs. Lindbergh at the Englewood, N.J., estate of her mother, Mrs. Dwight I. Morrow. Unlike the birth of the first son, news of which leaked out when a jubilant grandfather divulged the secret, Col. Lindbergh himself announced the arrival of the child. Every precaution is being taken to shield the second son from the blaze of publicity that was held partly responsible for the kidnapping of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. Doctors, nurses and servants have been sworn to secrecy.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France  
Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald), Cable Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer  
General Manager, Asia: Alan Lester, 24-34 Hengstey Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 5-38 36 18, Telex 61170  
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C.S. Nanterre B 73202126. Convention Paritaire No. 34231.  
U.S. subscription: \$22.00 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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'Pretty Soon Our European Allies Should See the Light.'

## Will Pipeline Be Reagan's Bay of Pigs?

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON — Over lunch the other day, an official from the Soviet Embassy slipped me a document hot off the ticker of the Soviet news agency Tass. Dated Moscow, it was an account of an interview with Boris Shcherbina, the minister for building enterprises in the oil and gas industry.

"The pace of building the transcontinental pipeline has grown faster every day since the Soviet Union adopted additional measures to offset the U.S. administration's discriminatory actions," Shcherbina was saying. Arguing that the Russians are not even going to need the British, French and Italian turbines that are the target of U.S. sanctions, he said: "The pipeline will become operational on schedule. It will be equipped with turbines of the same capacity as planned before — but now they will be of Soviet make."

A big bluff, eh? Parley.

Some of what you pick up in the Soviet press these days about the Siberian pipeline to Europe has to be bombast for consumption abroad, or pep talk for consumption at home. But much is not.

Intelligence reports confirm what the Soviet press barrage suggests: As a point of pride and prestige, the Soviets are reallocating resources, accelerating work schedules, whipping up

do-it-ourselves determination. So what began, in Ronald Reagan's eyes, as a matter of principle aimed at Poland is fast turning into an East-West test of will and technological skill.

By that measure, even some high administration officials fear that the pipeline fiasco may well wind up for Ronald Reagan as some political-psychological-diplomatic combination of Jimmy Carter's Iranian crisis and John F. Kennedy's Bay of Pigs.

The administration sanctions may well succeed. The British, French and Italian governments are abetting about the sanctity of signed contracts and their own sovereignty. But the combined European effort is crucially dependent on rotor blades manufactured by a French licensee of General Electric that so far is committed to only about one-third of the number needed.

It is by no means certain that the French will compound their defiance of the Reagan administration by entering into new contracts to supply the balance.

If the result is greater Soviet reliance, this would certainly strain the already enfeebled Soviet economy by requiring reallocation of scarce resources. Soviet consumers would suf-

fer to keep defense production going. But against the damage to the Soviet economy must be weighed much more than merely the damage done to alliance relations or to the reputation of American business firms as reliable international traders. That might be bearable, if in the process the pipeline actually could be blocked or seriously delayed. But the odds are that the Soviets will find the means to complete it virtually on time.

So what is the point? The principle of the thing, apparently. Before the Versailles summit last June, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan told an on-the-record White House briefing emphatically that it was too late to stop the pipeline, and not worth the effort.

Yet just recently, Regan was arguing again that you had to try: "There are some things that we need to do to win the war," he said, "and that's called a free market."

What had fueled the Reagan secretary's argument? A June 15 White House meeting when, what might be called, a moral majority of one, Ronald Reagan, overruled the departments of Treasury, Commerce and State. As one big-ranking and vigorous opponent of the president's "outbreak" said: "We are then, by shooting ourselves in the foot."

The Washington Post





**VELLERAT PASSPORT** — A leader of the movement to unite the French-speaking Swiss hamlet of Vellerat with the canton of Jura displayed his symbolic local passport. With a border post and passports, the 70 rebellious inhabitants have declared Vellerat independent — at least until Swiss authorities remove them from the German-speaking canton of Bern.

## Probe of Philippine Cadet's Death Reveals Sadism at Military School

By Pamela G. Hollie  
New York Times Service

**MANILA** — An investigation into the death by hazing of a cadet at the Philippine Military Academy has uncovered brutality and torture.

Camaraderie and esprit de corps have been supplanted by sadistic practices that "tarnish the image of the Philippine Military Academy," said Gen. Fabian C. Ver, the armed forces chief of staff. Gen. Ver has ordered a revamping of the disciplinary structure.

The academy was founded in 1903 when the United States established the Philippine Constabulary to maintain law and order.

In the most serious case, Cadet John Rualo Castorinos was sentenced July 12 by a seven-man military court to five years of hard labor for his part in the death of a fourth-class cadet, Andres Ramos, in November.

**Suspended From Academy**  
Cadet Gabriel Velasco, who failed to report the incident and who has been implicated in other hazing, was suspended from the academy for one year.

During the trial, witnesses testified that hazing at the academy in Baguio had gone beyond the original intent of building self-discipline and courage and had reached the level of institutionalized torture of underclassmen by upperclassmen. Cadet Ramos, the son of the regional constabulary commander, Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos, died Nov. 9 of traumatic shock after the hazing.

Although hazing is prohibited at the academy, cadets testified they had been victims of hazing or had seen other cadets strike, kick and inflict pain on underclassmen. Cadet Norman Tan Dy said that during several incidents from July to October, 1981, he had been struck with a T-bar in the back and chest and beaten on at least three other occasions. Cadet Dy also accused another cadet, Nonito A. Tan, who has pleaded not guilty to charges of hazing, with attempting to electrocute him by placing a live wire on his chest.

The revelations of abuse by cadets has been embarrassing to the academy, which has been trying to promote itself as a training institution for the country's leaders, both in and out of the military.

Violence among young men destined to be the nation's future leaders casts a poor light on the academy's efforts to play down a warrior image. And the hazing incidents are particularly unwelcome now since human rights groups have been protesting military abuses of civilians.

The hazing controversy has put pressure on the academy and its new superintendent, Col. Jose M.C.L. Zume, who was named in June, to step up the modernization of the academy's practices. Col. Zume believes part of the challenge will be turning the academy, now an American-style institution patterned after West Point, including the gray wool jackets with black trim, into a Filipino one.

"Unlike West Point, it is our purpose to train men for more than just the military," he said. "We are training men for national leadership."

Critics of the academy have charged that it was stripping cadets of their Filipino identity and that regulations, which force them to speak only English, alienated them from their homes and from the people.

## Namibia Talks Continue as Deadline for Cease-Fire Passes

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

**WINDHOEK, South-West Africa** — There was, by some accounts, to have been a peace Sunday in this fractured land that would have started the long-discussed transformation from South African-controlled South-West Africa to independent Namibia.

But the deadline seems to have slipped by. There has been no cease-fire declared in the shadowy 16-year bush war between South Africa's forces and the insurgents of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization.

Western negotiators mediating between the combatants initially mentioned Aug. 15 as a target date when they began in early June their most promising initiative yet to bring about a settlement. Both sides in the war reported being told that Sunday was the day by which the Western contact group wanted the conclusion of talks on a cease-fire.

But the discussions are still going on in New York among the Western contact group — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — the insurgents and six African nations opposed to South Africa's rule of this territory. There are also talks in Washington between the Reagan administration and the South African government and, according to Western diplomats, talks between South Africa and

### Obstacles Remain, Despite Western Group's Optimism

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, which were reported last week to be encountering difficulties.

**Solidifying Understandings**  
The aim of the discussions, according to Western sources, is to solidify private understandings that the Western negotiators are said to have reached with the myriad parties to the negotiations.

Once agreement is reached, the Western aim is to place before the United Nations a resolution permitting the creation and deployment of a UN military and civilian force to supervise a cease-fire and elections for a constituent assembly by April. Despite the passing of the cease-fire date, Western envoys in New York and in some African capitals continue to predict that a settlement will be reached in the next few weeks. The talks are expected to continue in New York this week.

Yet the obstacles seem many, the largest being the South African and U.S. insistence on a pullout of Cuban troops from Angola, where the Soviet-supported Namibian insurgents are based, in return for South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia. Angola rejects the linkage of the two issues, and South Africa insists there can be no settlement without it.

South Africa has not yet announced the conclusion of its latest incursion into southern Angola, during which it claims to have killed 418 insurgents and lost 44 South African and South-West African troops. The raid, the most prolonged of recent years, took the South Africans more than 150 miles (240 kilometers) into Angola.

Western sources in South Africa assert that the attack will not derail the peace effort. They apparently base their assessment on earlier experiences, such as that of Zimbabwe in 1979, when, in the final phase of negotiations, the forces of the former Rhodesia launched attacks against neighboring countries harboring its guerrilla enemies. The aim was to gain ground in what proved a vain attempt to minimize the insurgents' political influence when the time came for elections.

South Africa's intention may be wider — to decimate and demoralize the insurgent forces to prevent them from returning to Namibia, if there is a settlement, to influence the elections and play a leading role in the creation of a new nation.

If Zimbabwe's example is a precedent, the incursion will eventually

prove counterproductive, making many of the slain insurgents. Western optimism seems to be rooted in some progress on issues of significance. According to Western diplomats, South African trust of the peace process has been partly assuaged by a black African concession to permit the insurgents' bases in Angola and Zambia to be monitored by the United Nations.

### South Africa's Mistrust

The Western negotiators also seem to believe they have countered South Africa's mistrust of the United Nations, which recognizes the insurgents as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, by assuring Pretoria that the UN presence will not eclipse the role of the South African-appointed administrator-general, Danie Hough.

The insurgents, too, seem to have been satisfied by the contact group's withdrawal of a proposal for a one-man, two-vote electoral system.

The negotiations are proceeding in a kind of tandem. The contact group as a whole is meeting with the insurgents and representatives of black-ruled African countries.

The State Department, meanwhile, has concentrated its attentions on the South Africans and the Angolans, seeking a resolution of the Cuban issue.

The Cuban issue now seems to loom largest on the list of potential breaking points in the negotiations, but it remains unclear what progress has been made in New York on other important problems, such as the nature of an electoral system for Namibia and the composition of the proposed UN presence.

### Newspaper Editor Convicted

**WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (AP)** — The editor of the weekly Windhoek Observer newspaper, Hanne Smith, was convicted by a magistrate Monday on 11 charges involving pornography and breaches of security laws.

Mr. Smith, 50, pleaded guilty to all charges and defended himself. He was convicted of, among others, three charges of possessing obscene photographs, one of having two copies of Playboy magazine, two of inciting the public to commit crimes through published reports on the security situation and one of illegally reporting on the composition and movements of South African troops.

## A Home-Style Hatchery Brings Hope To Endangered Turtles in California

Los Angeles Times Service

**BURLINGAME, Calif.** — The illegal aphrodisiac trade that is contributing to the demise of the endangered Olive Ridley sea turtle is now being used to help increase the species.

Each year more than 2,000 fertile sea turtle eggs, believed by some to have aphrodisiac effects, are confiscated from smugglers by federal officers. In January, Ken McCloud, a fish and wildlife inspector for the port of San Francisco, and his secretary, Rose Blundell, took 11 of the confiscated eggs and placed them in an incubator.

About two months later, eight of the eggs, each about the size of a table-tennis ball, produced turtles. They are being raised in eight tanks in Mrs. Blundell's bedroom.

Mr. McCloud and Mrs. Blundell

plan to fly to Costa Rica this fall and release the eight turtles 10 miles (16 kilometers) out in the Pacific.

The experiment in hatching the sea turtles has gone so well that the two hope to hatch 300 to 500 sea turtles a year from confiscated eggs. All U.S. entry ports will ship the sea turtle eggs they recover to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office in Burlingame, a San Francisco suburb.

## 5 Killed in Holdup At Zimbabwe Bar

The Associated Press

**HARARE, Zimbabwe** — Security sources said Monday that five persons were killed and eight wounded in a robbery at a beer hall in Matabeleland province, where a six-week hunt continues for six foreign hostages and their kidnappers.

About eight gunmen wearing civilian clothes entered the crowded hall Saturday and opened fire with AK-47 automatic assault rifles and other weapons, the sources said.

The robbery took place on the edge of the area where 2,000 police officers and troops are searching for two Americans, two Australians and two Britons taken hostage on July 23 by dissidents.

## Egypt to Release 400 From Custody

United Press International

**CAIRO** — The government Monday ordered the release of about 400 persons, mostly Muslim fundamentalists, who have been detained for the last 10 months under a state of emergency proclaimed following President Anwar Sadat's assassination.

The announcement was made by Premier Ahmed Foad Mohieddin, who said that the detainees would be allowed to go home Tuesday. Earlier this month, 646 persons were freed from detention, the most at once since Hosni Mubarak succeeded Sadat last October as president.

## Opposition Calls Arrest of Union Chief A Move by Marcos to Terrorize Labor

United Press International

**MANILA** — Philippine opposition leaders Monday said the arrest of a major labor leader on sedition charges is an attempt by President Ferdinand E. Marcos to terrorize labor.

Felixberto Olalia, 79, the leader of the 500,000-member May 1 Movement, was arrested Friday with 13 other labor leaders.

Former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, chairman of the National Coalition for the Protection of Workers'

Rights, called for Mr. Olalia's release.

Mr. Olalia, who reportedly planned a nationwide strike next month involving several unions, has been held in a Manila military stockade.

The arrests followed warnings by Mr. Marcos last week that he had learned of a nationwide strike accompanied by bombings and assassinations possibly timed to coincide with his state visit to the United States in mid-September.

## Ernie Bushmiller, 76, U.S. Cartoonist Who Created the 'Nancy' Strip, Dies

United Press International

**STAMFORD, Conn.** — Ernie Bushmiller, 76, whose comic strip about a saucy little girl named Nancy and her high-minded Aunt Fritzi entertained three generations of readers, died at his home Sunday after a long illness.

In 1923, Mr. Bushmiller got the idea for a cartoon strip about a New York socialite called "Fritzi Ritz."

Nancy, Fritzi Ritz's niece, became so popular among readers that United Features changed the strip's name in 1938. "Nancy" was carried by as many as 542 newspapers in the United States and 102 abroad.

Mr. Bushmiller was named Cartoonist of the Year in 1978 by the National Cartoonists' Society, of which he was a charter member.

Sol J. Taishoff

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sol

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\*United States and Canada: From 10 p.m. to 10 a.m. every day. Sundays and French public holidays all day long.

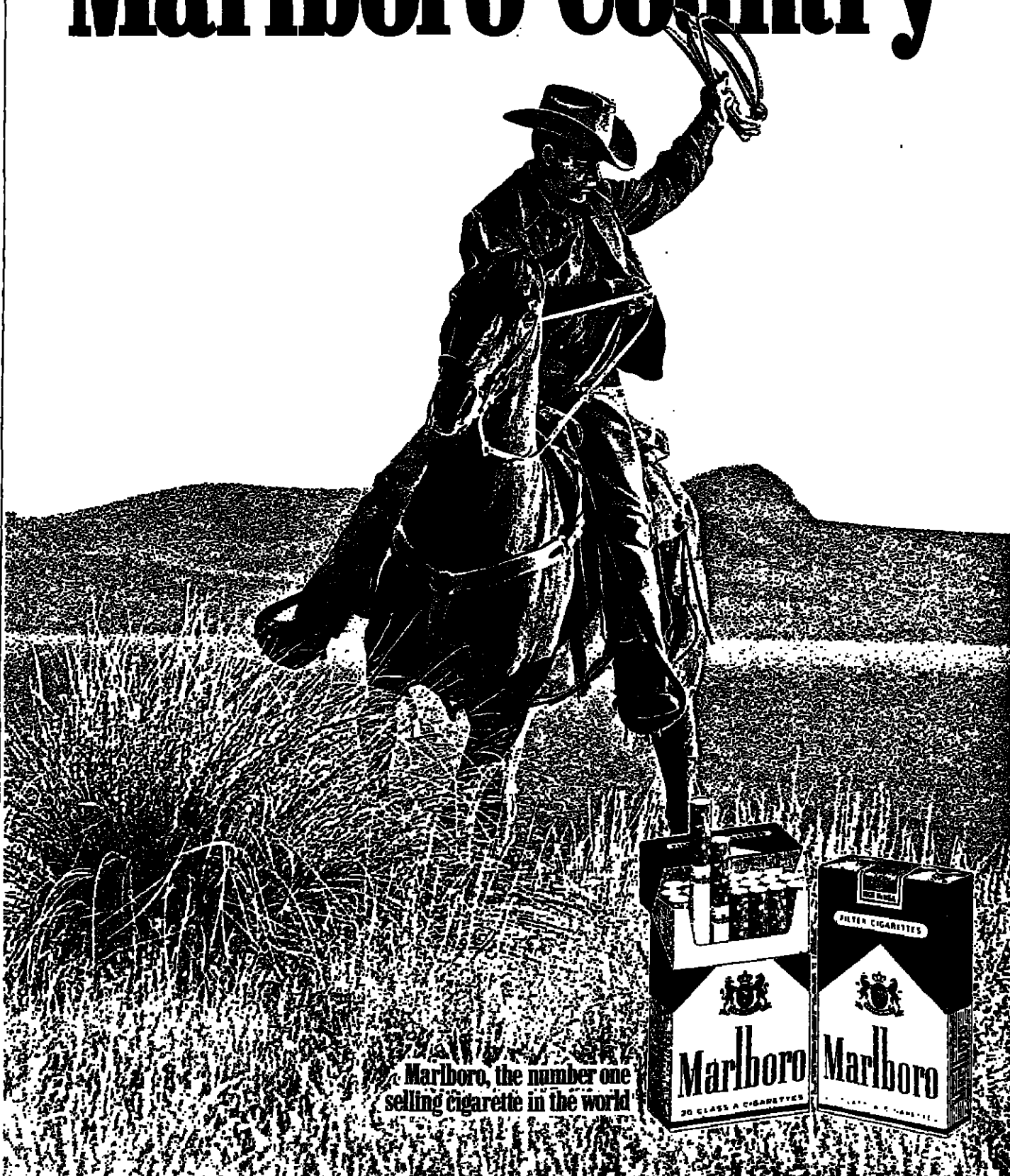
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## Market Summary, Aug. 16

**NYSE Index**

### NYSE Most Active

### Dear James Bond: Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	60.60	+0.54
Utilities	59.48	+0.90
Industrials	61.52	+0.17

## Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 9)



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Oat High Low Settle Chas.

U.S. Futures Prices

Aug. 16

Oat High Low Settle Chas.

Grains

WHEAT				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.41	1.39
Jan	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
Mar	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
May	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
July	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
Sept	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
Nov	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
Dec	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
Jan	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
Mar	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
May	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
July	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
Sept	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39
Nov	1.45	1.45	1.41	1.39

Prev. sales 17,717.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CORN				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
Jan	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
Mar	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
May	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
July	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
Sept	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
Nov	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
Dec	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
Jan	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
Mar	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
May	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
July	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
Sept	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15
Nov	1.20	1.21	1.16	1.15

Prev. sales 32,791.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

SOYBEANS				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 27,235.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

SOYBEAN MEAL				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 7,483.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

SOYBEAN OIL				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 16,777.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CATTLE				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 16,777.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CATTLE				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 16,777.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CATTLE				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 16,777.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CATTLE				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 16,777.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CATTLE				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 16,777.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CATTLE				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 16,777.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CATTLE				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 16,777.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CATTLE				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
July	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Sept	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Nov	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

Prev. sales 16,777.

Prev. day's open at 152.65, up 7/16.

CATTLE				
See below (delivered) (cents per bushel)				
Dec	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Jan	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
Mar	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35
May	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.35

**Aug. 16**

Grains		Open	High	Low	Settle	Chas.	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chas.
WHEAT	Dec	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99	1.99	Dec	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99
Jan	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	Jan	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99
Mar	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	Mar	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99
May	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	May	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99
Jul	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	Jul	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99
Nov	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	Nov	2.00	2.00	1.99	1.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
CORN	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEANS	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN MEAL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Prev. sales 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
Prev. day's open in 17,711.							Prev. day's open in 17,711.				
SOYBEAN OIL	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	Dec	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jan	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Mar	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	May	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Jul	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	Nov	1.00	1.00	0.99	

**Aug. 16** | **Highs and Lows** | **Aug.**

Change in Futures Prices—Commodities	High	Low	Close	Previous	Commodity and unit	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs
Quoted in dollars and cents, unless otherwise specified.	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
	High	Low	Close	Previous	Mon	Tue			

**Cold Markets**

LONDON (p.m. bid prices)			
	N.Y.	Amst.	London
1000	197.25	197.25	197.25
500	197.25	197.25	197.25
250	197.25	197.25	197.25
100	197.25	197.25	197.25
50	197.25	197.25	197.25
25	197.25	197.25	197.25
10	197.25	197.25	197.25
5	197.25	197.25	197.25
2	197.25	197.25	197.25
1	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.5	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.25	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.1	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.05	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.01	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000000000000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00000000000000000000000000000000000000025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.00025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0025	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.001	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.0005	197.25	197.25	197.25
0.000			

London	341.75	341.75
New York	341.75	—

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

ees to

Flows in sterling per £100 m.			
	Today	Previous	
Flat trade (open market)	824.50	824.50	824.50
1 month	825.00	825.00	825.00
3 months	825.50	825.50	825.50
6 months	826.00	826.00	826.00
9 months	826.50	826.50	826.50
12 months	827.00	827.00	827.00
15 months	827.50	827.50	827.50
18 months	828.00	828.00	828.00
21 months	828.50	828.50	828.50
24 months	829.00	829.00	829.00
27 months	829.50	829.50	829.50
30 months	830.00	830.00	830.00
33 months	830.50	830.50	830.50
36 months	831.00	831.00	831.00
39 months	831.50	831.50	831.50
42 months	832.00	832.00	832.00
45 months	832.50	832.50	832.50
48 months	833.00	833.00	833.00
51 months	833.50	833.50	833.50
54 months	834.00	834.00	834.00
57 months	834.50	834.50	834.50
60 months	835.00	835.00	835.00
63 months	835.50	835.50	835.50
66 months	836.00	836.00	836.00
69 months	836.50	836.50	836.50
72 months	837.00	837.00	837.00
75 months	837.50	837.50	837.50
78 months	838.00	838.00	838.00
81 months	838.50	838.50	838.50
84 months	839.00	839.00	839.00
87 months	839.50	839.50	839.50
90 months	840.00	840.00	840.00
93 months	840.50	840.50	840.50
96 months	841.00	841.00	841.00
99 months	841.50	841.50	841.50
102 months	842.00	842.00	842.00
105 months	842.50	842.50	842.50
108 months	843.00	843.00	843.00
111 months	843.50	843.50	843.50
114 months	844.00	844.00	844.00
117 months	844.50	844.50	844.50
120 months	845.00	845.00	845.00
123 months	845.50	845.50	845.50
126 months	846.00	846.00	846.00
129 months	846.50	846.50	846.50
132 months	847.00	847.00	847.00
135 months	847.50	847.50	847.50
138 months	848.00	848.00	848.00
141 months	848.50	848.50	848.50
144 months	849.00	849.00	849.00
147 months	849.50	849.50	849.50
150 months	850.00	850.00	850.00
153 months	850.50	850.50	850.50
156 months	851.00	851.00	851.00
159 months	851.50	851.50	851.50
162 months	852.00	852.00	852.00
165 months	852.50	852.50	852.50
168 months	853.00	853.00	853.00
171 months	853.50	853.50	853.50
174 months	854.00	854.00	854.00
177 months	854.50	854.50	854.50
180 months	855.00	855.00	855.00
183 months	855.50	855.50	855.50
186 months	856.00	856.00	856.00
189 months	856.50	856.50	856.50
192 months	857.00	857.00	857.00
195 months	857.50	857.50	857.50
198 months	858.00	858.00	858.00
201 months	858.50	858.50	858.50
204 months	859.00	859.00	859.00
207 months	859.50	859.50	859.50
210 months	860.00	860.00	860.00
213 months	860.50	860.50	860.50
216 months	861.00	861.00	861.00
219 months	861.50	861.50	861.50
222 months	862.00	862.00	862.00
225 months	862.50	862.50	862.50
228 months	863.00	863.00	863.00
231 months	863.50	863.50	863.50
234 months	864.00	864.00	864.00
237 months	864.50	864.50	864.50
240 months	865.00	865.00	865.00
243 months	865.50	865.50	865.50
246 months	866.00	866.00	866.00
249 months	866.50	866.50	866.50
252 months	867.00	867.00	867.00
255 months	867.50	867.50	867.50
258 months	868.00	868.00	868.00
261 months	868.50	868.50	868.50
264 months	869.00	869.00	869.00
267 months	869.50	869.50	869.50
270 months	870.00	870.00	870.00
273 months	870.50	870.50	870.50
276 months	871.00	871.00	871.00
279 months	871.50	871.50	871.50
282 months	872.00	872.00	872.00
285 months	872.50	872.50	872.50
288 months	873.00	873.00	873.00
291 months	873.50	873.50	873.50
294 months	874.00	874.00	874.00
297 months	874.50	874.50	874.50
300 months	875.00	875.00	875.00

Bank of England said the pound's value against the dollar is likely to fall further, but it is not clear how far. The bank said the pound's value against the dollar is likely to fall further, but it is not clear how far. The bank said the pound's value against the dollar is likely to fall further, but it is not clear how far.

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Prices	Aug.	Nov.	Fr
220	12 00 15 00	20 50 22 50	40 00

[illegible]

370	1.00-2.00	8.00-10.50	24.00
380	0.50-1.00	5.50-7.50	16.50
410	0.10-0.25	4.00-5.50	10.50

spot: spot	41.20	41.20	41.20
1 month: 1 month	41.20	41.20	41.20
3 months: 3 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
6 months: 6 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
9 months: 9 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
12 months: 12 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
15 months: 15 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
18 months: 18 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
21 months: 21 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
24 months: 24 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
27 months: 27 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
30 months: 30 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
33 months: 33 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
36 months: 36 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
39 months: 39 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
42 months: 42 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
45 months: 45 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
48 months: 48 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
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57 months: 57 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
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78 months: 78 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
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84 months: 84 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
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93 months: 93 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
96 months: 96 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
99 months: 99 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
102 months: 102 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
105 months: 105 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
108 months: 108 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
111 months: 111 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
114 months: 114 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
117 months: 117 months	41.20	41.20	41.20
120 months: 120 months	41.20	41.20	41.20

**Valeurs White Weld S**  
I, Quel du Mont-Blanc

Aviation:	\$20.00	\$57.00	\$47.00	\$48.00
Aviation: spot	\$20.00	\$57.00	\$47.00	\$48.00
3 months:	\$20.00	\$57.00	\$47.00	\$48.00
Aviation: spot	\$20.00	\$57.00	\$47.00	\$48.00
3 months:	\$20.00	\$57.00	\$47.00	\$48.00

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**OKLAHOMA CITY** — The president of Penn Square Bank, which failed last month, testified Monday that he never had control of the bank's main lending operations in the year he held the job.

Eldon L. Beller, the first witness before a special meeting of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, said that Penn Square's major lending was to energy companies and that the loans were controlled by a former vice president, Bill Patterson.

"I never had full control over Bill Patterson and the energy department," Mr. Beller said.

He said that when he took over as president about a year before the bank failed July 3, he told the bank's chairman, Bill Jennings, that he intended to change the energy lending. Mr. Jennings said he would take care of Patterson and

his department, Mr. Beller said.

He also testified that he found that loan collateral and other documents that were normal in most banks were missing in Penn Square and that he set these up.

Rep. Jim Leach, an Iowa Republican, the committee's minority leader, said in his opening statement that "it certainly appeared you were president in name only."

He also asked if Mr. Beller was aware of any loans made outside normal banking procedures. Mr. Beller said that he was aware of such loans but that these were energy loans and that he had trouble finding out to whom they were made.

"I never could identify how many loans and letters of credit" were outstanding until shortly before the bank failed, Mr. Beller said.

In his opening statement, Rep. Ferdinand J. St. Germain, a Rhode

Island Democrat and chairman of the committee, said: "While our banking system resists any suggestion that it is in trouble, the situation is strong. Penn Square does not help, nor do the revelations to date inspire confidence that our federal bank supervisory network has the vigor and the imagination to deal with unusual situations in the financial community," he said.

Rep. St. Germain said the hearings will continue later in Washington. Twenty-one officers and directors of Penn Square Bank have been called to testify about the sudden collapse of the one-officer shopping center institution. Regional officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency also were called to appear before the committee during its one-day session.

The bank's demise rattled the financial industry, as credit unions discovered their Penn Square ac-

counts above the federal insurance limits were in jeopardy and prompt-asset banks feared they had lost millions of dollars in their dealings with the bank.

Penn Square Bank had 28,000 accounts and a total deposits of \$465 million when it was taken over by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. About \$250 million in deposits were above the FDIC's \$100,000 insurance limit.

Federal regulators have said 132 federally insured credit unions and 16 savings and loan associations had more than \$100,000 in deposits in the bank. Any deposits over that amount become a claim on the bank receivership rather than being paid by FDIC insurance. The FDIC has set up Deposit Insurance National Association to reimburse insured depositors in what will be the largest such payoff in the fund's history.

**The Associated Press**

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Monday he will continue his criticism of the EEC's practice of subsidizing exports that compete with U.S. farmers.

"European agriculture didn't have its governments' treasuries to nurse feed it, they wouldn't be able to export a pound, a bushel or a single chicken wing," he said.

Mr. Block's remarks were regularly critical of Western European export subsidies and other policies he believed challenged the free-market trade policies advocated by the Reagan administration.

His latest comments were in a speech prepared for a meeting of an industry-supported group, the U.S. Feed Grains Council, in Traverse City, Mich.

During the early 1970s, when world grain supplies were tight, the EEC "imposed an export tax to keep its grain at home" and left it primarily to U.S. farmers to take up the slack, Mr. Block said.

Other officials at Lilly insisted in interviews last week that their decision to withdraw Oraflex from the market resulted from overwrought, unsubstantiated criticism of the drug. They said they could not defend the issue because the drug had not been on the market long enough to gain widespread, politically powerful support among doctors and arthritis patients.

"We were convinced — and we remain convinced — that the drug is safe and effective when it is used properly," said Dr. James E. Step, president of Lilly's Pharmaceutical Division and a member of the company's board. He asserted that sales of the drug were suspended in an "environment of hysteria."

Other analysts shared a different, more compelling fear. In the pharmaceutical industry, which annually pays doctors, pharmacists and other highly trained professionals to act as conduits between its salesmen and the public, the integrity of scientific research is con-

sumer groups that said it was associated with suicide. Darvon was never withdrawn from the market, but Lilly has waged a sweeping, and largely successful, campaign among doctors, pharmacists and consumers to get the drug as safe when used in proper doses and not mixed with alcohol.

As has become commonplace for drugs developed by U.S. companies, Oraflex was put through an arduous clinical testing period of about seven years and was first marketed abroad. Before it received FDA approval in April, Oraflex had been sold through prescriptions in Britain for 20 months, and in South Africa, West Germany and Spain for shorter periods.

When the company submitted its formal request to begin marketing the drug to the FDA in January, 1980, the document was accompanied by more than 100,000 pages of test results and patient records.

At Lilly, Mr. Davis said the company "wants all allegations" against the FDA removed.

In the final analysis, the Lilly officials maintained that the most important questions facing Oraflex were philosophical. Can the fact that some deaths and other severe

competition, he said. "It keeps on producing at high levels, and exports the surplus at subsidized prices that undercut everyone."

Mr. Block said the United States now is trying to curb production by carrying out acreage-reduction programs for major crops, including corn and wheat. But the Europeans, he has announced, have announced higher internal prices which "can only encourage production" in Europe.

The United States has officially protested five subsidy cases under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and is considering other actions, he said.

"If there has been any doubt, nothing has happened to make us change our stance," Mr. Block said. "We are pursuing our attack on the subsidies with as much enthusiasm and with as much determination as we every had."

**Scientific Integrity**

"Our scientific integrity is the core of this company," said Edgar G. Davis, Lilly's vice president for corporate affairs. He added that Lilly would remove any product from the market that threatened to damage its reputation for high quality research and truthful reporting of scientific data.

In the aftermath of their decision to suspend Oraflex sales, the Lilly officials said they now intend to convene a panel of outside experts to examine the evidence on deaths and adverse side effects linked to Oraflex. They declined to say whether or not the drug can ever be brought back on the market, but no other drug that has been voluntarily removed by a manufacturer has ever been returned.

Lilly's experience with Oraflex reflects the complexities and huge

development and tests that took Oraflex from inception to final approval by the FDA in April. But Frank Cocks, a Lilly economist, said pharmaceutical companies spend an average of \$70 million to bring a new drug to market. He added that Oraflex "wasn't cheap — it was about average."

Lilly's new drug application showed that Oraflex had had minor adverse side effects on some patients, principally increasing their sensitivity to sunlight and other skin problems. But the company's application did not show any evidence an unusual incidence of severe side effects.

The fate of Oraflex took shape on Aug. 4, when the British government said it was temporarily suspending sales of the drug in Britain "on grounds of safety." The British Committee on the Safety of Medicines, in a telegram to the FDA, said it had received reports of more than 3,500 adverse

effects.

"You've got to consider the case of that elderly person who has been literally crippled by the disease and finally, with Oraflex, found something that worked," said Ronald Culp, director of public relations.

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## COMPANY REPORTS

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Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

### France

<b>Roussel Uclaf</b>	1981	1981
1st Half Revenue.....	3,080.	3,130.
<b>Thomson Brandt</b>	1982	1981
1st Half Revenue.....	22,500.	19,400.

### Netherlands

<b>Akzo</b>	1982	1981
2nd Quar. ....	2,400.	2,400.

## IMF Report Warns

Readers

ANKARA — An International Monetary Fund report on Turkey's economy says inflation threatens the country's economic recovery program, a Turkish news-

Other drug manufacturers that have faced similar problems include SmithKline Corp., which was forced to stop marketing Selscryn, a drug for high blood pressure, in 1980. The drug, which had been on the market for less than a year, had been linked to five

reports of 11 deaths involving liver and kidney damage in the United States among Crallier users. Lilly suspended sales of the drug that afternoon.

Lilly's problems had also been aggravated the day before, when FDA officials, testifying before a congressional panel, disclosed an

### United States

	1982	1981
3rd Quarter		
Revenue	\$92.4	1,170.
Profits	15.9	83.8
Per Share	0.20	1.07
1981		
Revenue	\$20.2	2,350.
Profits	35.4	221.8

# The Royal Oak

Bid: U.S. \$2.25. Asked: U.S. \$2.50.  
 As of date: August 16, 1982.  
 F.P.S.  
**FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BV**  
 Kerkstraat 112, 3rd Floor  
 1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland.  
 Phone: (N) 20-250471/228843; Telex: 18536

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Singapore

Bankers: Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.,  
Tai Lee Bank Ltd. Singapore.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

## 139

[illegible]**Closing prices, Aug. 16**

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	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Profiles include detailed information on: management, major activities, sales breakdown, major known shareholders, subsidiaries and holdings, 1976-1980 financial information, important developments and 1981-1982 highlights and trends.

**Aug. 16**

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Amsterdam		Class	Prev.
ABN	27.50	27.50	
ACB	27.50	27.50	
ACB Holding	27.50	27.50	
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PLEASE PRINT

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International Herald Tribune: Road in 143 countries around the world



# \$2,565,000,000

## Zero Coupon

### Treasury Investment Growth Receipts

#### Series 1

**\$1,715,000,000 Serial TIGR's due Semiannually November 15, 1982-2006**

**\$850,000,000 Callable TIGR's due November 15, 2011**

Treasury Investment Growth Receipts ("TIGR's"), Series 1, evidence ownership of future interest and principal payments on \$500,000,000 United States Treasury 14% Bonds due November 15, 2011 (the "Bonds") to be held by Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company (the "Custodian") for the benefit of TIGR owners.

The obligor with respect to TIGR's is The United States of America.

Separate maturities of TIGR's (the "Serial TIGR's") are being offered with respect to each semiannual interest payment on the Bonds up to and including November 15, 2006, when the Bonds initially become subject to call for redemption by the United States. There will not be any payments on Serial TIGR's prior to their maturities. The last ten semiannual interest payments on and the principal of the Bonds are being offered together as single units (collectively, the "Callable TIGR's"). There will not be any payments on Callable TIGR's prior to May 15, 2007 unless redeemed. Callable TIGR's will be redeemed, in whole or in part, on or after November 15, 2006 if and when the Bonds are redeemed at the option of the United States. See "Summary and Supplemental Information" and "Description of Treasury Investment Growth Receipts" in the Offering Circular related hereto.

The face amount of each TIGR will be the payment or payments to be received thereon. The TIGR's are being offered at substantial discounts from their face amounts. See "Federal Income Tax Consequences" in the Offering Circular for a discussion of the United States tax treatment of TIGR's under both current law and proposed legislation, including the implications of issue discount and for a discussion of state and local taxation of TIGR's.

See "Investment Restrictions" in the Offering Circular for restrictions on the purchase of Callable TIGR's by corporations and governmental entities and the simultaneous purchase of Serial TIGR's and Callable TIGR's by the same investor.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated intends to maintain a market for TIGR's but is not obligated to do so. See "Secondary Market" in the Offering Circular.

Treasury Investment Growth Receipts and TIGR's are trademarks of Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.

The TIGR's are offered at the prices and in the minimum face amount denominations shown under "Initial Prices" in the Offering Circular. The Serial TIGR's have 49 separate maturities with aggregate face amounts of \$35,000,000 due semiannually from November 15, 1982 to November 15, 2006. The Callable TIGR's are due November 15, 2011. There will be nine semiannual payments, each aggregating \$35,000,000, on Callable TIGR's prior to their maturity and payments aggregating \$35,000,000 thereon at their maturity.

The TIGR's are offered when, as and if delivered and subject to the right to reject orders in whole or in part. Certain legal matters with regard to TIGR's are being passed upon for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated by Brown, Wood, Ivey, Mitchell & Petty. It is expected that the TIGR's, in bearer form, will be ready for delivery against payment therefor in Federal or other immediately available funds on September 1, 1982.

### Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

August 11, 1982

#### INITIAL PRICES

Maturity Date	Aggregate Face Amount (in millions)	Price as % of Face Amount(1)	Yield to Maturity(2)	Minimum Denominations(3)	
				Face Amount	Rounded Price(1)
Serial TIGR's					
November 15, 1982	\$ 35.0	97.905%	10.50%	\$ 3,500(6)	\$3,427
May 15, 1983	35.0	92.279	11.75	3,500	3,230
November 15, 1983	35.0	86.664	12.25	3,500	3,033
May 15, 1984	35.0	80.045	13.50	3,500	2,802
November 15, 1984	35.0	74.983	13.50	3,500	2,624
May 15, 1985	35.0	69.799	13.75	3,500	2,443
November 15, 1985	35.0	65.309	13.75	3,500	2,286
May 15, 1986	35.0	61.108	13.75	3,500	2,139
November 15, 1986	35.0	57.177	13.75	3,500	2,001
May 15, 1987	35.0	53.499	13.75	3,500	1,872
November 15, 1987	35.0	50.057	13.75	3,500	1,752
May 15, 1988	35.0	46.837	13.75	3,500	1,639
November 15, 1988	35.0	43.824	13.75	3,500	1,534
May 15, 1989	35.0	41.654	13.50	3,500	1,458
November 15, 1989	35.0	39.020	13.50	3,500	1,366
May 15, 1990	35.0	36.553	13.50	3,500	1,279
November 15, 1990	35.0	34.241	13.50	3,500	1,198
May 15, 1991	35.0	32.076	13.50	3,500	1,123
November 15, 1991	35.0	30.048	13.50	3,500	1,052
May 15, 1992	35.0	28.148	13.50	3,500	985
November 15, 1992	35.0	26.368	13.50	3,500	923
May 15, 1993	35.0	26.634	12.75	7,000	1,864
November 15, 1993	35.0	25.037	12.75	7,000	1,753
May 15, 1994	35.0	23.537	12.75	7,000	1,648
November 15, 1994	35.0	22.126	12.75	7,000	1,549
May 15, 1995	35.0	20.800	12.75	7,000	1,456
November 15, 1995	35.0	19.554	12.75	7,000	1,369
May 15, 1996	35.0	18.382	12.75	7,000	1,287
November 15, 1996	35.0	17.280	12.75	7,000	1,210
May 15, 1997	35.0	16.245	12.75	7,000	1,137
November 15, 1997	35.0	15.271	12.75	7,000	1,069
May 15, 1998	35.0	14.356	12.75	7,000	1,005
November 15, 1998	35.0	13.496	12.75	7,000	945
May 15, 1999	35.0	12.687	12.75	7,000	888
November 15, 1999	35.0	11.927	12.75	7,000	835
May 15, 2000	35.0	11.212	12.75	7,000	785
November 15, 2000	35.0	10.540	12.75	7,000	738
May 15, 2001	35.0	9.908	12.75	7,000	694
November 15, 2001	35.0	9.314	12.75	7,000	652
May 15, 2002	35.0	8.756	12.75	7,000	613
November 15, 2002	35.0	8.231	12.75	7,000	576
May 15, 2003	35.0	8.530	12.25	14,000	1,194
November 15, 2003	35.0	8.038	12.25	14,000	1,125
May 15, 2004	35.0	7.574	12.25	14,000	1,060
November 15, 2004	35.0	7.137	12.25	14,000	999
May 15, 2005	35.0	6.725	12.25	14,000	941
November 15, 2005	35.0	6.337	12.25	14,000	887
May 15, 2006	35.0	5.971	12.25	14,000	836
November 15, 2006	35.0	5.626	12.25	14,000	788
	1,715.0				
Callable TIGR's					
November 15, 2011(4)	850.0	3.521	12.25(5)	42,500(6)	1,496
	<u>\$2,565.0</u>				

(1) Plus accrued amortization, if any, from September 1, 1982 to date of delivery.

(2) Compounded on a semiannual basis.

(3) See "Forms and Denominations" under "Summary and Supplemental Information" in the Offering Circular related hereto.

(4) Will be redeemed, in whole or in part, on or after November 15, 2006 if and when the Bonds are redeemed. See "Redemption of Callable TIGR's" under "Summary and Supplemental Information" and "Callable TIGR's" under "Description of Treasury Investment Growth Receipts" in the Offering Circular related hereto.

(5) Represents yield to average life of approximately 28.2 years.

(6) Consists of ten face amount payments of \$1,750 payable semiannually on May 15 and November 15 commencing May 15, 2007 and a face amount payment of \$25,000 payable on November 15, 2011.

# Merrill Lynch Announces TIGR's

**New Treasury Investment Growth Receipts combine the benefits of zero coupon issues with the security of U.S. Government obligations.**

By combining advantageous features of two existing kinds of investments, Merrill Lynch has created a new kind of opportunity for investors.

Treasury Investment Growth Receipts (TIGR's) have a high locked-in rate of return, predictable cash flow, maturities ranging from three months to 29 years, and all the other investment advantages of a zero coupon issue. In addition, they give you the certainty—important in a long-term investment—of an obligation of the U.S. Government.

That makes TIGR's ideal for such diverse institutional uses as pension funds, corporate IRA accounts, trust funds, and dedicated portfolios. Strategically, too, TIGR's have an interesting variety of applications; consider them for interest rate hedging, for example, or for portfolio immunization, liability defeasance, or offsetting GIC commitments.

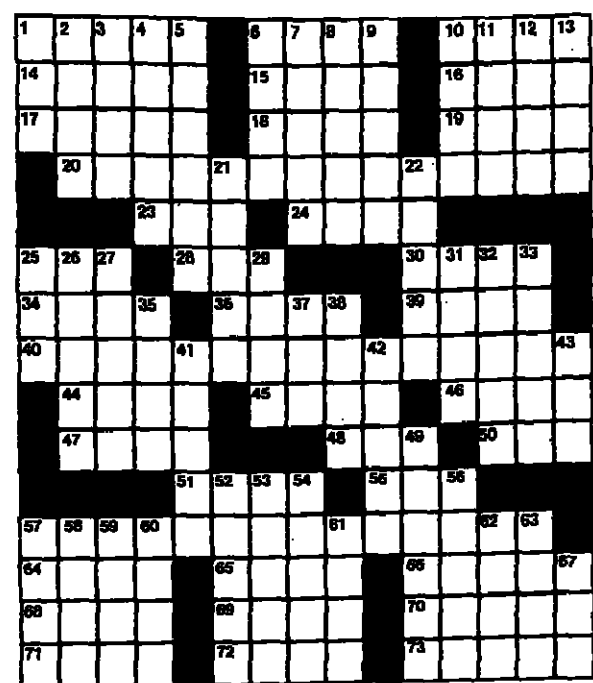
TIGR's will be offered exclusively by Merrill Lynch Account Executives and Merrill Lynch intends to maintain a secondary market in them. To place orders or to seek further information, please call your Merrill Lynch Account Executive who will provide you with a copy of the Offering Circular.

### Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated



## CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Subway-car item
  - 2 Drove or crown
  - 3 Inflates the expense account
  - 4 Hue
  - 5 Icelandic literary work
  - 6 Discharge
  - 7 Brass watchman
  - 8 Clean a pipe bowl
  - 9 Milkweed plant
  - 10 "The Gold Diggers" song; 1933
  - 11 Rel. of al.
  - 12 Word with pop or jerk
  - 13 Many lines, poetically
  - 14 Intest
  - 15 Abyss
  - 16 Prejudice
  - 17 Dodge City marshal
  - 18 Tevye's lamias
  - 19 Euphemistic oath
  - 20 Covered boots
  - 21 Rational
  - 22 Madness
  - 23 Wizard
  - 24 Pfc. or Cpl.
  - 25 Dollies
  - 26 Astronaut's "All systems go"
- DOWN**
- 1 Speedy jet
  - 2 Melt
  - 3 Abnormal breathing sound
  - 4 Worsen
  - 5 Coin of Madrid
  - 6 Research org. in Geneva
  - 7 "Night Music" playwright
  - 8 Giza State
  - 9 Identified
  - 10 Peon's mile
  - 11 Egyptian deity
  - 12 January marcher
  - 13 Check
  - 14 More frigid
  - 15 Wizardry
  - 16 Sash
  - 17 Flautist's
  - 18 Subarctic forests

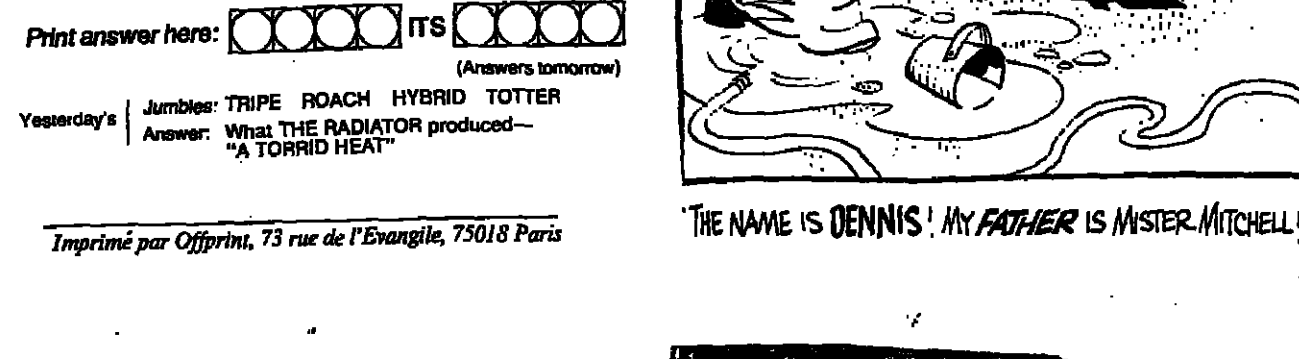
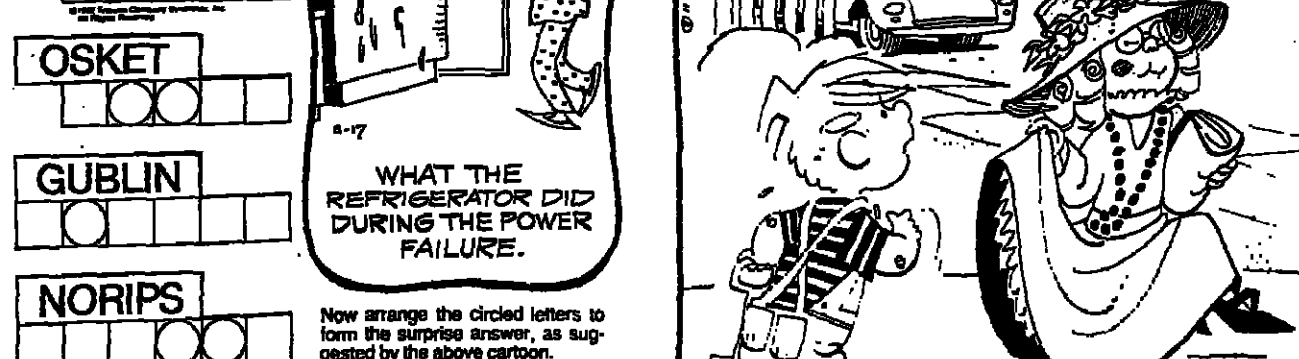
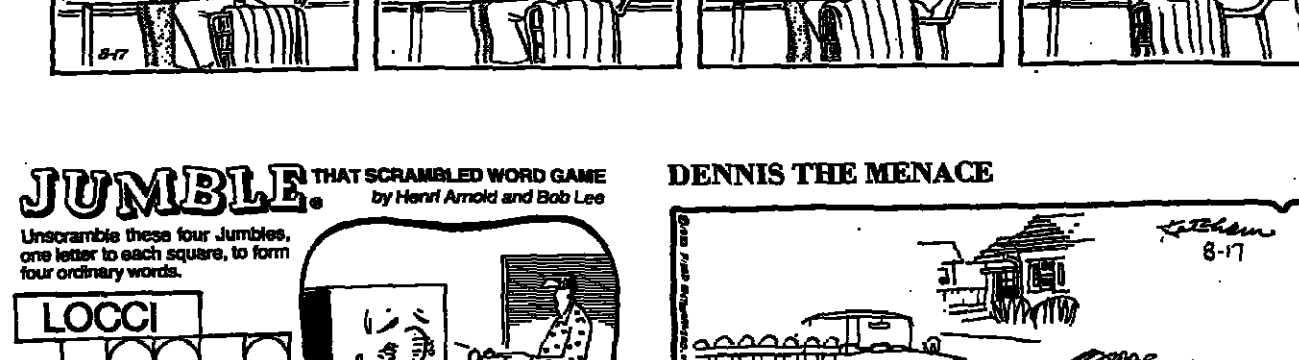
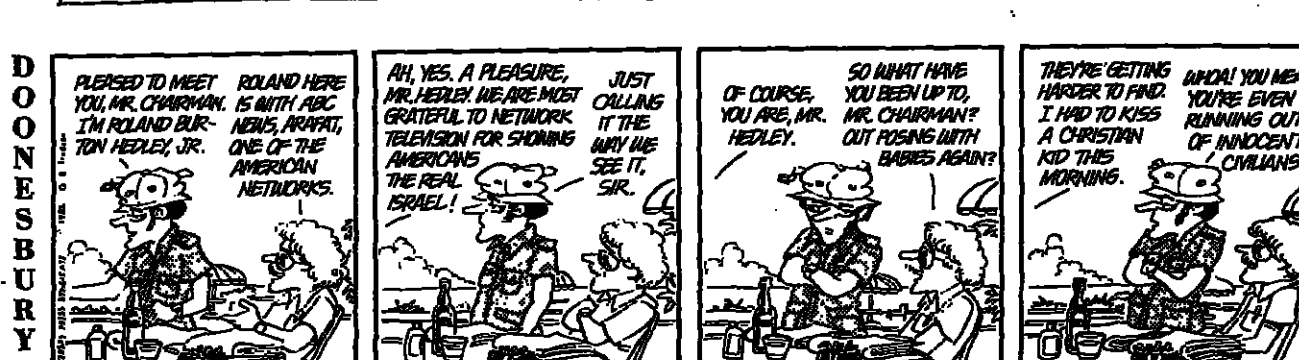
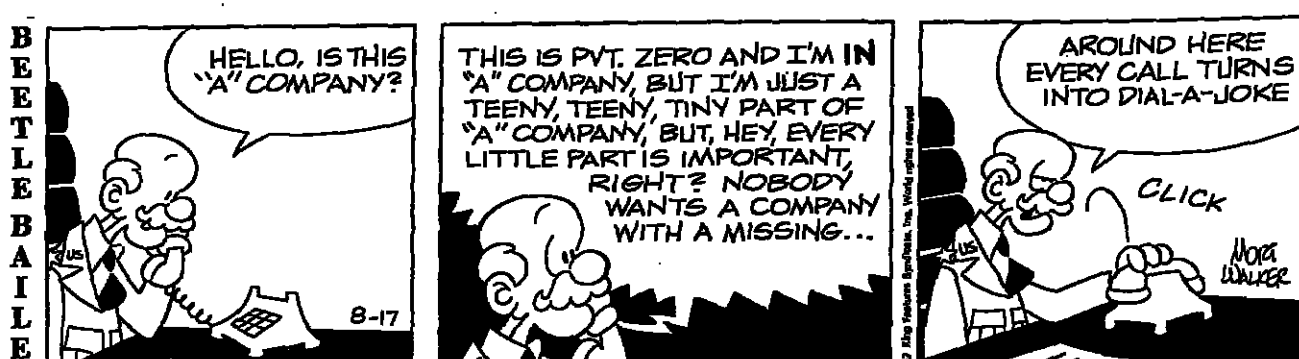
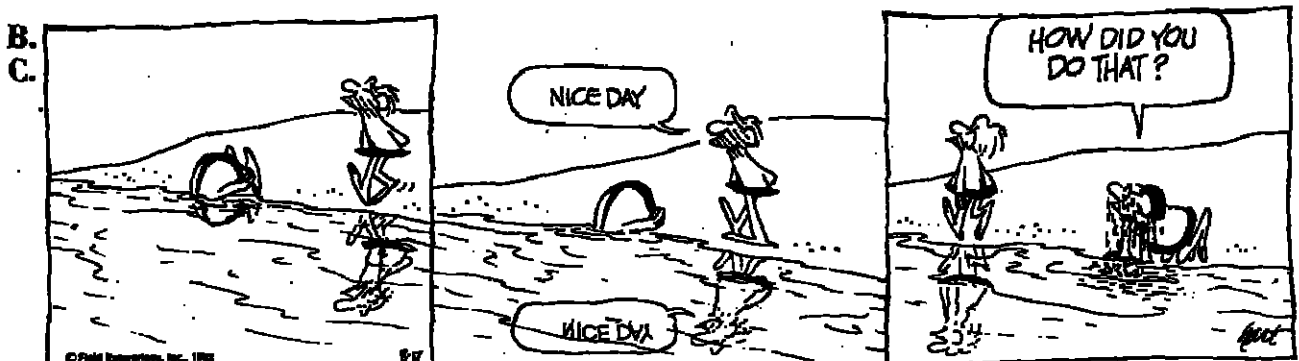
- 29 Actresses Clark and West
- 30 Exclamations of disgust
- 31 Miller's "Salesman"
- 32 Monetary unit of Belgium
- 33 Lost
- 34 Victor at
- 35 October cheer
- 36 Part of a ship
- 37 Swelling
- 38 Perfect model
- 39 Recent Comb. form
- 40 Item that doesn't go far today
- 41 Decorate
- 42 Restriction
- 43 Hit powerfully
- 44 Taroan language
- 45 Ancient Peruvian
- 46 Decree
- 47 R.F.I. or M.I.T.
- 48 Fence in a ditch
- 49 "A far, far better thing"
- 50 Mediterranean port
- 51 Ointment
- 52 Elchingen; 1805

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	71	59	MISSISSIPPI	71	59
ALASKA	68	56	MINNESOTA	68	56
ARIZONA	79	64	MISSOURI	79	64
ARKANSAS	79	64	NEBRASKA	79	64
CALIFORNIA	79	64	NEDERLANDS	79	64
COLORADO	79	64	NORWAY	79	64
CONNECTICUT	79	64	PERU	79	64
DELAWARE	79	64	RUSSIA	79	64
FLORIDA	79	64	SPAIN	79	64
GEORGIA	79	64	SWEDEN	79	64
ILLINOIS	79	64	SWITZERLAND	79	64
INDIANA	79	64	TAIWAN	79	64
IOWA	79	64	THAILAND	79	64
KANSAS	79	64	TURKEY	79	64
KENTUCKY	79	64	UNITED STATES	79	64
Louisiana	79	64	WEST GERMANY	79	64
MAINE	79	64	YUGOSLAVIA	79	64
MARYLAND	79	64			
MASSACHUSETTS	79	64			
MICHIGAN	79	64			
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TAIWAN	79	64			
THAILAND	79	64			
TURKEY	79	64			
UNITED STATES	79	64			
WEST GERMANY	79	64			
YUGOSLAVIA	79	64			

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS  
AUGUST 16, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are reported by the Funds listed with the exception of the funds whose values are based on the net asset value of the fund's assets minus liabilities and expenses.	
FUND NAME	
BANK OF AMERICA INVESTMENT FUNDS	
(1) Bank of America Fund	\$1.00
(2) Bank of America Fund	\$1.00
(3) Bank of America Fund	\$1.00
(4) Bank of America Fund	\$1.00
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## BOOKS

## PARTICULAR PASSIONS

By Lynn Gilbert and Gaylen Moore. 340 pp. \$9.95  
Clarkson N. Potter, 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016

Reviewed by Mary Cantwell

"PARTICULAR PASSIONS" is subtitled "Talks With Women Who Have Shaped Our Lives." A less grandiloquent label might have been "Talks With America's Female Role Models." On the other hand, to shape one's life is the role model's role; she (or he) provides the pattern for others to copy.

The women in this book, however, seldom speak of copying anyone. Not only did few of them have role models themselves (although to Marie Curie, but neither do they appear to have missed them. What they do have are healthy egos and a sublime contempt for sexist discrimination.

"Even in periods when I felt discrimination," Dr. Rosalyn Yalow, a Nobel Prize winner, says, "I never felt second class. There was something wrong with the discriminators, not something wrong with me."

And although these women may be self-absorbed, they are not necessarily self-conscious. Any one of them might have coined, "Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me." A few, those whose profession is feminism, are angry; the rest, successes all, are angry only in retrospect. Just one of them is bitter. She not only works in a field where all the gurus are male, but is also married to

## THE WOMEN OF BREWSTER PLACE

By Gloria Naylor. 192 pp. \$13.95  
The Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave, New York, N.Y. 10022

Reviewed by Susan Bolotin

IMAGINE a sort of Catfish Row moved North. Snow and rain have replaced the buzzards as omens, and Ben, a pure-hearted janitor who drinks too much, is standing in for Porgy. Bess, Serena and Clara are now called Mattie and Etta Mae and Ciel, but the street's universe still swirls around its women—a tough, caring, sexy, sometimes mean, mostly tired, often loyal. (As one of them remarks, "All the good men are either dead or waiting to be born.")

A long tradition of urban fiction and nonfiction, cinema and theater has made places like Catfish Row instantaneously recognizable. — and dangerously stereotypical. Even if Gloria Naylor's first novel were not the emotionally satisfying and technically accomplished book that it is, her decision to set it on Brewster Place, a one-street "ghetto," would have been courageous. What is marvelous, however, is that she doubled her own bravery by leaving in the production the usual cliché, and made the whole thing work.

"Brewster Place is a dead-end street, an aneurysm in the city's arterial blueprint, without even a blind alley to suggest the possibility of escape. A brick wall, high enough to block light from second-story apartments, it is a prison in seven chapters that work as independent short stories. Convincing us to believe in a street's tragic flaw is not easy, and Naylor occasionally falters, slipping dangerously close to bathos and rhetoric. But mostly, she achieves her purpose with a dazzling efficiency.

Here, in a passage that made me cry, a neighbor woman attempts to comfort a mother on the death of an only child. "She choked, because the words were jammed down into her throat by the naked force of Ciel's eyes. Ciel had opened them fully now to look at the woman, but raw fires had eaten them worse than lifeless—worse than death. The woman saw in that mute appeal for silence the ragings of a personal hell flowing through Ciel's eyes. And just as she went to reach for the girl's hand, she stopped as if a muscle spasm had overtaken her body and, cowardly, shrunk back. Remembrance of old, dried-over pains were no consolation in the face of this. They had the effect of cold bands of water on a hot iron—they danced and fizzled up while the room stank from their steam."

In a world in which there are very few options and countless disappointments, the death of a baby takes on a perhaps incomprehensible immediacy. All that is left, as Naylor puts it, is "the futile weaving of invisible and slippery might into an equally unweavable past." In "The Women of Brewster Place" Naylor has spun those fictional maybes and a whole lot of reality into an unusually textured tapestry.

Susan Bolotin is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland and the international master Josef Pinter of Hungary shared first place in the Banco di Roma Tournament in Rome. Each scored 7-2.

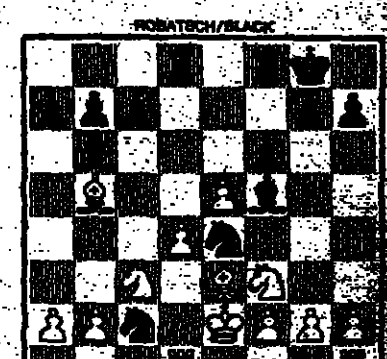
Pinter thus achieved his first grandmaster norm. In the final round, Korchnoi had to defeat the grandmaster Karl Robatsch of Austria to catch Pinter, who had drawn quickly. Robatsch got a good opening with a well-known gambit but then offered a second, this time overenthusiastic, gambit that the challenger for the world championship shot down ruthlessly.

The gambit with 5... N-K5? is very likely the best way to keep White at bay; accepting it with 6 N-N3, P-N3; 7 Q-R4ch, N-B3; 8 QxQp yields Black the superior chances after 7... Q-Q5; 9 Q-Qc, N-Q3; 10 K-Q1, B-KB4; 11 P-Q3, O-O.

A curious point to be observed is that the old Giuoco Piano variation, 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-B4, B-B4; 4 P-B3, N-B3; 5 P-Q4, P-Q4; 6 P-K5, P-Q4; 7 B-QN5, N-K5; 8 P-P3, B-N3; 9 N-B3, O-O; 10 B-K3 would be identical to the present game, except that Korchnoi's English Opening move order puts White one tempo ahead.

After 10 Q-N3, Robatsch could have continued his logical play with 10... N-K2, but instead chose to rook with 10... B-KB4? Korchnoi, who never turns down any reasonable offer, gobbled the bait with 11 QxP.

Robatsch's thematic 14... P-KB3? to shake up the white position in the center was unfortunately unsound, as Korchnoi sharply showed with 15 N-N3, B-N3; 16 P-K6!, threatening the grisly 17 P-K7, forcing a brace of black rooks. It would now have been suicidal to play 16... B-Nch; 17 KxR, NxB; 18 BxR, RxB; 19 P-K7, winning a rook. On 18 P-K7, Robatsch temporarily



Position after 14... P-KB3

managed to avoid losing the exchange by playing 15... B-Nch; 19 K-Q2, B-R4ch; 20 K-N3, R-B1ch. However, after 21 K-N1, K-R-K1; 22 P-Q5!, he could not avoid himself of 22... B-K7! because 23 P-Q6!, BxP; 24 R-R1; 25 R-Q5!, B-N5; 26 P-Q7, R-P7; 27 P-R4ch, RxQ puts Black a piece down.

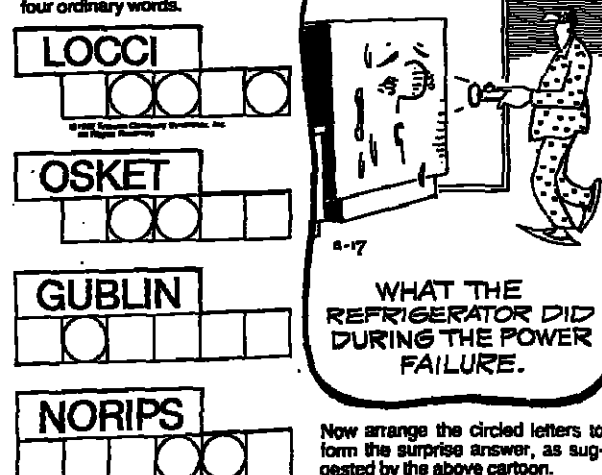
After Korchnoi's 23 P-Q6!, Robatsch might have dropped the exchange with 23... RxB; 24 P-R1, R-Q1, but, of course, the resulting end-game would have been lost for him. Instead, with 23... R-Q2? he overlooked Korchnoi's decisive 24 P-Q5!

Since 24... P-Q3; 25 P-Q4 compels Black to drop a piece, Robatsch gave up.

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	1... P-K4	11 P-Q3	11... O-O
2 N-KB3	2... N-QB3	12 P-Q4	12... P-Q4
3 B-B4	3... B-B4	13 P-K5	13... P-Q4
4 P-B3	4... P-B3	14 P-K6!	14... B-Nch
5 P-Q4	5... P-Q4	15 N-N3	15... B-N3
6 P-K5	6... P-Q4	16 P-K7	16... B-Nch
7 B-QN5	7... N-K5	17 P-K7	17... B-Nch
8 P-P3	8... B-N3	18 BxR	18... RxB
9 N-B3	9... O-O	19 P-K7	19... RxB
10 B-K3	10... B-KB4?	20 KxR	20... NxB
11 QxP	11... P-KB3?	21 K-Q2	21... B-Nch

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



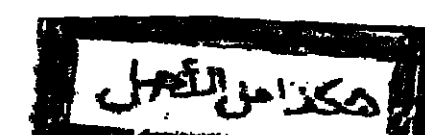
Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: TRIPE ROACH HYBRID TOTTER  
Answer: What THE RADIATOR produced—  
"A TORRID HEAT"

## DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris





## SPORTS

## 'What's With These Reds — Are They the Worst, or What?' Just About

By Richard Hoffer  
Los Angeles Times Staff Writer

CINCINNATI — The sound of a baseball bat hitting a ball is a kind of urban symphony here. The broadcast booms through the stadium, where families go to find the summer breeze on hot nights. It echoes through the old German neighborhoods, where men sit on front stoops enduring the humidity, or replace conversation at spots like the Phoenix Cafe, where customers silently pull at cold bottles of Hudepohl.

But lately the sound has not exactly been "Muzak to everybody's ears." This surreal background of city life has acquired a sort of static, the scratchy sound of chronic defeat. And the rest of the airwaves, for that matter, are likewise polluted by despair. "Bob," says a caller on a sports talk show just down the dial from Reds Radio. "What's with these Reds — are they the worst, or what?"

The Cincinnati Reds are, in fact, the worst in the National League

(42 victories, 75 defeats and a winning percentage of .359) and would be the worst team in all of baseball if it were not for Calvin Griffith's anemic campaign.

40-77/342 — in Minnesota. At their present rate, the Reds will almost certainly lose more than 100 games this season. For their fans, traditionally loyal and plentiful, that does not make for easy listening.

The shock of Cincinnati's deep decline has not yet worn off here. True, the populace has had some time to reconcile itself to losing, the Reds having started the season in last place. Most of the fans, for that matter, were able to anticipate the downhill months before the season, when people like George Foster and Ken Griffey and Ray Knight were being dealt away. All the same, for the Reds to be in last place — it does not happen.

It had not happened, that is. The Reds were baseball's big winners in the '70s, both in the stands and on the field, which was remarkable considering their small

economic base. Since 1969 they have won their division six times and the World Series twice. Even last year, in a split season, the Reds had the best record in baseball.

## Adrift

And the fans responded. The Reds, through some complicated arithmetic, claim baseball's highest ratio of attendance to population. In any event, this much is clear: Since 1969, they have drawn more than 2 million fans eight times. Only the Los Angeles Dodgers, in a substantially bigger market, have exceeded that mark.

But as the Reds have drifted down through the standings in the National League West, the fans have drifted away. The average 1982 attendance has been less than 19,000. On a beautiful recent Sunday afternoon, just over 15,000 showed up. By the time the season is over, the Reds will have drawn no more than 1.5 million fans more than a half-million off their last full season.

Hamilton Night, which required 20 buses for transportation the last time it was held, was canceled recently. Only 18 people showed up.

Dick Wagner is the team's president and chief executive officer. As such, he is the man most responsible for the big decline. He is the man people love to hate in this summer of discontent.

Is it really his fault? Most assuredly not, he'll tell you. Sitting in his office beneath the stands at Riverfront Stadium, Wagner, 51, carefully explains that all the moves of the past several years were necessary. They may not all have worked out, he says, but given the Reds' philosophy, they were unavoidable.

That philosophy in brief: Invest in player development, stay out of the free-agent market and remain flexible by not getting tied up with guaranteed contracts.

Through the years, that has produced success. While the rest of baseball was throwing money around, the Reds were quietly

working up some prospects down on the farm for the day when their established stars would want the money everybody else was throwing around.

When Pete Rose opted for free agency (\$3.2 million) in 1979, the Reds produced a clone named Ray Knight. Except for the size of the paycheck, there was no dropoff in numbers at this base.

When Joe Morgan began making noises, he too was allowed to depart without protest; Ron Oester was brought up and he made everybody forget about Little Joe. Earlier, Tony Perez had begun thinking of more money. He was quickly traded to make room for Dan Driessens, another homegrown haul. No looking back.

Wagner: "We've selected our destiny of trying to accomplish winning by heavy use of the farm system." Until now it was a magnificent destiny. But then Wagner traded away an entire outfield — Foster, Griffey and Dave Collins.

"Some trades," he explains, "are made because of age, some are

forced by the re-entry draft and some are to balance the ballclub. There comes a time, too, when if you pay attention to your farm club, you have to play them."

So, Foster, who wanted a \$10 million, five-year contract was swapped to the New York Mets. Griffey and Collins, neither a friend of Wagner, were shipped to the New York Yankees. Knight, meanwhile was traded to Houston for outfielder Cesar Geronimo. And a whole bunch of kids on the Indianapolis team were brought up.

It could have worked out. It just didn't. The kids haven't produced, and what veterans were left haven't been able to pick up the slack. Nor has there been much pitching. Tom Seaver (5-13) is having the worst year of his career; so are most of his colleagues.

## Cheap?

But if it is Wagner's contention that he has just been unlucky, it is the general opinion, beyond his office, that he has been cheap. There are some big-money contracts. Johnny Bench at about \$900,000 a year, Dave Concepcion at about that and Tom Hume (who won in arbitration) at \$595,000. But mostly there are a lot of major-league minimums.

"Cheap?" That really offends me," says Wagner. "We've had six clubs in our farm system, we've kept our own scouts. I don't see us as a cheap organization. But to pay Foster \$2 million a year, it doesn't make economic sense. I have no limitations, but I don't want to bankrupt the club, either."

No economic sense? Suppose Foster produced for the Reds (in fairness, he is not producing for the Mets). Suppose the more than

two million fans showed up, as always. There's your \$2 million a year in ticket sales.

But that idea offends Wagner, too. "In the late '70s we had the highest payroll in the National League," he says (and the best ballclub, it might be mentioned). And now? "We're very young."

As for payrolls, where do the Reds stand in the league? "Probably in the lower six this year."

It was inevitable that the Reds would fire Manager John McNamara. Not just because of the won-lost record; it became inevitable when McNamara began piping up about Wagner's lineup order.

If McNamara had to go, it made sense that Russ Nixon had to come. Nixon, like all these kids named Householder and Lesley, is a product of the farm system, a believer in the system.

A former catcher in the American League, Nixon has since been in the Cincinnati organization as minor league manager and major league coach for 13 years.

"This is a good situation for me," said Nixon. "Now, I can see what these young people can do. What better time to do it? There will never be this little pressure again. I hope."

## Reluctant

McNamara had been a little reluctant to see what these young people could do, even when the old people were not doing it.

Wagner says that he took McNamara aside at the All-Star break and said, "We owe it to the fans, to the staff, to the scouts and ourselves to do something. You got to do it."

In no uncertain terms, Wagner meant: Play the kids.

Tom Seaver  
Not his year.

## Cardinals Sweep Pair Against Pirates, 12-5, 5-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
PITTSBURGH — Keith Hernandez and George Hendrick drove in two runs each to lead St. Louis to a 5-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates and a sweep of a doubleheader here Sunday.

Louie Smith went 3-for-5, including a run-scoring single, and Hernandez drove in three runs.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

with a triple and a two-run double to power the Cardinals to a 12-5 triumph in the first game.

In the opener, Steve Mura (11-7) gave up nine hits, walked one and struck out four in posting his seventh complete game.

He lost his shutout with two out in the seventh when he loaded the bases on singles to Lee Lacy and Tony Pena and walk to Dale Berra before giving up a home run to pinch hitter John Milner. It was the 10th career grand slam for Milner, making him the 25th player in history to reach that figure.

The Pirates' Willie Stargell drove in his 1,537th career run, tying him with Joe DiMaggio for 21st place on the all-time list.

Scattering five hits, including Bill Madlock's bases-empty homer, Dave LaPoint (6-3) went eight innings to win the nightcap. Bruce Sutter got the last three outs.

The Cardinals took a 1-0 lead in the second inning on an run-scoring groundout by Orville Smith; Hendrick made it 2-0 in the third with an RBI single up the middle.

After the Pirates pulled to within 2-1 on Madlock's blow in the fourth, Hernandez doubled home Tom Herr, who had doubled, and then scored on Hendrick's second single. Hernandez singled in another run in the seventh.

Philles 3, Expos 1

In Montreal, Mike Schmidt hit his 26th homer of the year to give Philadelphia a 3-1 triumph over the Expos. The hit came after Expo Manager Jim Fanning decided against walking Schmidt with first base open, the tying run on second and two out in the ninth.

Mets 5, Cubs 4

Cubs 6, Mets 5

In New York, Leon Durham hit two home runs, one of them inside

the park, to give Chicago a 6-5 victory and a split of a doubleheader with the Mets. In the first game, George Foster and Mookie Wilson had run-scoring singles in a three-run third to pace New York's 5-4 triumph.

Padres 6, Braves 5

In San Diego, Atlanta center fielder Dale Murphy lost a 10th-inning fly ball in the sun to set off the winning run, and Luis Salazar delivered it with a single as the Padres edged the Braves, 6-5. Chris Chambliss and Bob Horner hit home runs for Atlanta, which has lost 12 of its last 13 games.

Giants 8, Dodgers 6

In Los Angeles, Darrell Evans and Jeff Leonard homered to pace San Francisco to an 8-6 decision over the Dodgers. The Giants tagged Fernando Valenzuela for eight hits and five runs in three innings — it was the fourth straight time San Francisco has beaten Valenzuela — in helping rookie Bill Laskey to his 12th victory.

Astros 7, Reds 3

In Cincinnati, Don Sutton (12-8) allowed five hits in eight innings and struck out 10, while Dickie Thon collected four hits, including three doubles, to lead Houston to a 7-3 victory over the Reds. Cincinnati starter Tom Seaver failed to retire a batter in the first inning before being removed with an aching right shoulder. He was charged with his 13th loss in 18 decisions.

Red Sox 8, Orioles 0

In the American League, in Boston, Glenn Hoffman and Dwight Evans each batted in two runs in an eight-run seventh and Mike Torrez and Bob Stanley combined on a six-hit lead to the Red Sox to an 8-0 rout of Baltimore.

A's 3, Angels 2

In Oakland, Calif., Mitchell Page hit a ninth-inning home run off reliever Dave Goltz to give the A's a 3-2 victory over California.

Royals 6, Tigers 1

In Detroit, Dennis Leonard, making only his second start since coming off the disabled list, scattered four hits over eight innings in pitching Kansas City to a 6-1 triumph.

Russians Stay Predominant In Wrestling

The Associated Press

EDMONTON, Alberta — The Soviet Union easily retained its No. 1 ranking in amateur freestyle wrestling by winning seven of 10 gold medals at the world championships here during the weekend.

Every Soviet wrestler entered took home a medal. The Russians had a total of 45 medals on a 5-4-3-2-1 system.

"We won seven gold medals at the Olympics and we are trying to keep them," said Sergiy Belogolov after winning the 137-pound title. "Our goal is for everyone to go home with a medal. They are very attractive and we like to win them."

The closest bout was the 198-pound gold-medal match in which Uwe Neupert of East Germany scored two points at the final whistle to defeat Clark Davis of Canada, 5-3.

Davis, the first Canadian to compete for a gold medal in world or Olympic competition since 1928, had nearly pinned Neupert with a head and arm hold that tied the match 3-3 in the dying seconds.

The Russians won their final medal when Salom Khasimov defeated Adam Sandourk of Poland, 5-1, to take the over-220-pound division in the last bout of the competition.

Nearly 10,000 spectators — a number that pleasantly shocked organizers who had expected only \$2,000 in ticket revenue — attended the four-day event.

Winning gold medals for the Soviet Union were Sergiy Kornilov at 106 pounds, Anatoly Belogolov at 126, Mikhail Kharachura at 68, Taimuraz Dageev at 150 and Iliya Mate at 220.

Osman Efendiev, the 1981 world junior champion at 115 pounds, won the silver medal in that event, losing the gold to Hartmut Reich of East Germany.

The other gold medals not claimed by the Russians went to Lee Kemp of the United States at 163 pounds and Neupert at 198.

## Norris Takes U.S. Golf By 6 With a 259 Total

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WETHERSFIELD, Conn.

Tim Norris shot a 5-under-par 66 Sunday for a four-round total of 259 to win the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament by six strokes over defending champion Hubert Green and 1982 PGA titlist Ray Floyd.

Norris' two-round 127, his third-round 193 and his 259 total were all the lowest ever in the 31-year history of the GHO, played at the 6,534-acre Wetherfield Country Club course, and the lowest on the PGA tour this year. His 259 total was only two shots over the PGA-record 257 that Mike Souchak set in the 1955 Texas Open at Brackett Park Golf Course in San Antonio.

Five players were tied at 18-under 266: Gavin Levenson, Curtis Strange, D.A. Weir, Mark McNulty and Peter Jacobson.

Floyd fought Norris for the lead throughout the tournament. He was as close as one stroke after the first round, but fell to three back after the second and four after Saturday's third round. He shot a 3-under 68 on Sunday.

Mark Calcavecchia, tied for second place at the end of the second and third rounds, bogeyed four holes Sunday on his way to a 3-over 74 and a total of 271, 13 strokes off Norris' pace.

The first-place finish was Norris' best ever. On the tour for less than two years, Norris missed the first 14 weeks of this year's play because of a strained right hand.

"Can't Just Go Home"

His GHO winnings of \$54,000 "will pay our credit-card bills," said Norris, standing beside his wife, Shelley, after the final round.

"When the breadwinner is sick or injured, he can't work or do anything. Every time we thought it would get better, it got worse. I had to make enough money in the remaining 10 tournaments to make the top 125. You can't just go home and say you have a sore wrist."

Norris, 24, said he always thought he would be a winner someday, or "I wouldn't have put Shelley and me through all this."

"It's a hard life," he said. "Sometimes you're sky-high. Sometimes you're so low you don't need a key to the motel room — you can just slide under the door."

Tim Norris hugs wife Shelley. Credit reinstated.

PGA Leaders

The Associated Press

PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Fla.

— The leaders on the 1982 Professional Golfers Association tour:

Scoring Leaders

1. Tom Watson, 217.

2. Billy Joe Patton, 218.

3. Colin Ree and Scott Hoch, 218.

4. Scott Hoch, 218.

5. Colin Ree, 218.

6. Billy Joe Patton, 218.

7. Fuzzy Zoeller, 219.

8. Billy Joe Patton, 219.

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